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THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

CLASS CONSCIOUS WORKINGMEN FILL COOPER UNION.

The Speeches and Resolutions Sound the Clear Note of Uncompromising Adherence to the Class Struggle and Down With the Labor Fakir—The Old Hall Rings With Thunderous Applause.

It was shortly after 8 o'clock when Lucien Sanial opened the May Day meeting at Cooper Union. Such an audience has not before assembled in that great hall for some time. Every seat was taken, the platform was crowded, and at the entrances there were many persons standing.

It was a brilliant audience, such as would raise the fire of any speaker. The day also was an inspiration, and Sanial, in telling words, called attention to the object of the meeting.

It was, he said a gathering that had assembled to celebrate the day of the working class, the great international Labor Day. Eleven years ago, modern Socialism, excepting in Germany, was in its infancy. After the fall of the Commune it was impossible to whisper even the name in France. In France, which had been the torchbearer, and the centre of revolution, middle class ideas permeated the working class. But there was still a party which dared stand by the working class, and that was the great French Labor Party.

In 1899 Germany itself was still under the exception laws of Bismarck, but in 1890 he was ousted. From about that period commenced the real observance of the Labor Day of the working class. There can be no fakir, none of those who for years have been howling for a reduction of the hours of labor dare attend a meeting like this. This is the day of the working class. Our day, the day of the Socialist Labor Party.

The Socialist Labor Party says the time has passed when the many shall dies on the field of battle for the advancement of the few. To-night we protest against that. We raise our voices in protest against it, and that protest not only is heard here, but to-night it is ringing throughout the whole civilized world. We have conquered nature, and we must now conquer freedom.

But I must not forget, friends, that it is not a chairman's place to make a speech, much as on this occasion he might wish to, so it is with great pleasure that I now introduce to you a comrade from a little State, from a State that would not surprise me if it was the first carried for Socialism, the State of Rhode Island, from which comes:

CHARLES KROLL.

Mr. Kroll spoke substantially as follows:

Fellow Workers: A meeting of this kind, I must confess, is entirely new to one from Rhode Island. When I see the enthusiasm you display, when I see the sentiments you applaud, it seems to me that a speech is almost unnecessary. On looking at this audience one cannot but understand how it was that Section New York has withstood the forces against it. It will be a cheering message that I shall return with to my comrades.

May Day, the Socialist Labor Day, differs from all other "labor" days in the land. It does not meet and march forth with a blare of trumpets, so that the masters may see what the fakirs have for sale. The Socialist Labor Day has a different purpose. It is to discuss those questions which confront society, and to settle them. We are not here to talk of the past. Our field lies before us, and it is to gather enthusiasm to reach the goal that we have determined to attain.

The Socialist Labor Party calls upon the working class to sum up the situation before they move further. The average working man imagines that he is still livnig in a free land. Our hardest task has been to convince the workers that they were spending their life-blood for the sake of others. They had still the notes of Yankee Doodle ringing in their ears and they could not believe that there was anything wrong while that tune existed.

But the fakir and the freak reformer, unable to understand himself, cannot lead the workers to any good. These are not the men, and they must be resolutely swept aside. The henchman, the paid hireling, are not the ones to lead. One, and only one, the working class, the world-wide working class alone, is capable of achieving its own salvation.

The Socialist Labor Party has the only platform on which an intelligent man may stand. The other parties have had power. They have made promises. But when their reign was over, the working class was found to be in a condition that was worse than the previous one.

The cry of the Republicans in the last campaign, THAT INSULT WE HAVE NOT YET WIPED OUT, that phantom of the full dinner pail, to-day is more empty than ever. In Rhode Island, the American Woolen Company that before election paraded its men to show the beauties of the full dinner pail, one week after election closed its mills. That is the finale of the cry. Now must come another one.

They wish some excuse to throw their men out on strike. There are in Fall River 15,000 men who have been out of work for weeks. There is an equal number in New Bedford, and so throughout the whole State of Massachusetts a similar condition of affairs exists.

Yet there are working men, and labor leaders who work with might and main to keep the workers in line. They go through the land preaching the rights of the capitalist class. These men, these misleaders, are the traitors to the working class, and we here denounce them for what they are, the bellwethers for capitalism.

The Democratic party, which professed to be the friend of the working class, stands ready to do the will of the Republican party, ready to unite with it against the working class. There are its leaders who openly say that they did not believe in the platform on which they stood. Since election things have changed, and Democratic octopus-slayers have had an opportunity to get in on the ground floor of trusts, and we hear no more of them.

In the light of these facts, there remains but one thing for the working class to do. There is a struggle between the working class and the capitalist class. It lies with us to end that struggle. On this, the first May Day of the new century, we, the Socialists of America, should resolve to carry on the fight for Socialism, to extend it to every village in the land, to instill the knowledge of Socialism into every workingman, and through that knowledge we shall gain our mission: the overthrow of the capitalist system. The working class must use its own power for its own sake, and for the sake of no other class.

In conclusion, he touched upon the trade union side of the question, and his vivid arraignment of the labor fakir brought forth thunders of applause. [The applause scarcely stooped for a moment during this part of the speech, and was significant of the feeling of the audience.]

The following resolution was then introduced, and adopted with a shout that fairly shook the building. Two persons voted against. That was their strength:

RESOLUTION.

"On the first May Day of the Twentieth Century, we the Socialists of Greater New York, in mass meeting assembled under the banner of t[illegible]ghting S.L.P., send greeting to our class-conscious proletarian brothers throughout the world. We stand united with them in the great international army of liberation, whose mission is to bring peace and happiness to mankind by abolishing capitalism, regardless of its political forms, and establishing the Universal Socialist Republic. As the American advance guard of that militant body, facing the strongest, boldest and most unscrupulous capitalism as yet evolved in any country from the modern system of industry, we realize the world-wide importance of every step we take, and pledge ourselves to do our full duty. We, therefore, repudiate every form of bogus socialism, be it impotent office-seeking Debsism of the United States or the powerful office-holding Millerandism of France; and, denouncing as an act of cowardice the Kautsky resolution adopted by the last International Congress, we congratulate the great French Labor Party (PARTI OUVRIER FRANCAIS) for its uncompromising attitude and unconquerable spirit."

In commenting on the resolution, Sanial brought the audience to its feet, as he riddled the action of Millerand, and the Kautsky resolution. One or two Kangaroos lifted up their voices in protest, but the chairman turned to them, and in a moment they were writhing on the keen blade of his satire. Then they silently folded their tales, and departed.

The next speaker was:

CHARLES VANDERPORTEN.

Many men come to us and say: "Are you any better than other Socialists?" They are like the man who tries to pass a lead half-dollar on you, and is angry because you resent it. Because it has the marks, because it looks like the genuine, he sees no reason why it is not just as good. While he admits that it is not a real half-dollar, it is yet coming the way of the real article.

How does it happen that the counterfeits have become more common of late? Fifteen years ago there was no danger in the Arm and Hammer, but to-day the danger is recognized, and counterfeits are numerous.

There is the Debs party. It was instituted for the purpose of misleading the working class, but it must end where all other parties of a similiar nature have ended. That party is as false as the lead half-dollar, but worth not nearly as much.

They say that there are honest men in the Social Democracy. It may be so, but if it is, they already are looking looking for a chance to be swept into for a way out. The most of them are political power, but the fates have decreed otherwise, and they will only be swept into oblivion.

DANIEL DE LEON.

Daniel De Leon was then introduced as the next speaker. As he stepped to the front of the platform he was greeted with tumultous applause. It was some minutes before he could proceed. He said in substance:

"Working men of New York:—On May Day, Labor, class-conscious Labor, takes on for a moment an appearance different from that which it assumes on every other day of the year. On every other day, it has its aspect of struggle and strife; struggle in the shop for economic advantage and strife in the legal and political field. On May Day, this aspect of laid aside and one of rejoicing, contemplation and deliberation takes its place. On May Day, the laboring class utters one grand song, the song of its aspirations. On May Day Labor looks for-

(Continued on Page 3.)

HAT AND CAP WORKERS.

EMPLOYES OF LAMCHICK BROS. AND JACOBS OUT ON STRIKE.

Degrading Conditions That Prevail in the Trade—Exactions Made From Starvation Wages—A Class Conscious Trade Union Needed.

During 1895 there occurred here in New York a strike among the hat and cap makers. The men and women stood out nobly for eighteen weeks, but in the end they were literally starved into submission. Since then wages have continued to decline, work has been harder to get, conditions in the shop are more exacting, and a general demoralization of the trade has set in.

While there is so much talk of the fabulous wealth that is being made on the Stock Exchange, while the papers juggle figures that represent billions of dollors, it is hard to realize that in the hat and cap making industry there are men, heads of families, who make only five and six dollars a week. Out of this they must feed their children, they must clothe them, they must find medicine for them when they are sick, and they must also find medicine for themselves when sick. Even the five and six dollars do not come every week, and during the periods of idleness, which are becoming more frequent, it often happens that the men are reduced to a condition not far removed from starvation.

Such a state of things cannot but be disastrous. It is enough to make the meekest turn. But on top of little work, small pay, and bad conditions, there are exactions that are equally criminal. For example, a man must buy his own thread: he must furnish his own machine: and he must purchase the other articles which he needs in his trade.

It is for all these reasons that the hat and cap makers found it necessary to come together and form a union. They have already succeeded in wringing some concessions from the bosses, but these have been but few. Trifling advances from 10 to 15 per cent have been won in some cases, but 10 or 15 per cent advances on $5 or $6 a week is very little. It unfortunately happens that the scale of wages here in New York forms the basis of the scale throughout the country. For this reason, in order to assist the workers everywhere, it is necessary to have a solid union here, one that is capable of forcing up wages, and one that can obtain better conditions for those employed at the trade.

The tenement work and the sweating system has lately been introduced. Despite the laws on the statute books, nothing has been done against this, and in order to put a stop to it the union must be so organized that it will be able to break down the power that supports the sweating system.

Those persons employed by Lamchick Brothers and Jacobs have been out on strike for some time. This firm, bent on squeezing more profits out of their help, have been unmerciful in their treatment and conscienceless in their methods. Their help are the worst paid in the business, and the firm has done all it could to disrupt the union. They have refused to have anything to do with the committes of the strikers, and they have made ridiculous threats to move their factory to the country. As the men are a unit in their demands, Lamchick Brothers and Jacobs will soon be brought to terms. This victory will mean much, as it will be the beginning of the victories that will better the condition of the workers. It needs but a little courage on the part of the strikers and a determined stand, and this, the worst of the hat and cap making firms in New York, will be defeated in its desire to degrade the workers.

HAT AND CAP MAKERS WIN.

Lamchick Bros. & Jacobs Come To Terms.

The hat and cap makers who were on strike at the shops of Lamchick Bros. & Jacobs have won their fight. The firm came to an agreement with the men last night.

The increase demanded by the men, which was all the way from ten to forty per cent on piece work and averages twenty-seven per cent was granted.

This is the sixth strike won in the past two weeks by hte Hat and Cap Makers' Union. The victory won last night is considered the greatest, for the reason that this firm paid the lowest wages, and was considered as the backbone of the opposition to the workers in the trade.

Of the 120 employees in the shop 43 are directly affected.

The firm attended the shop meeting of the strikers last night, and signed the contract putting the new rate into effect.

Needless to say the strikers are jubilant but they are determined not to let the victories blind them to the necessity of keeping their union in good shape and extending into every shop.

The men have also expressed their determination to carry the class fight to the ballot box, as the only way to finally overthrow the economic conditions, recognizing that strikes can only afford temporary and uncertain relief.

JUDGE PARKER GRAND MARSHAL

Of the Bogus May Day Parade, Through His Lieutenant Robt. M. Campbell.

After THE thing came the caricature. After the magnificent May Day demonstration of the Socialist Labor Party of this city on May Day, the caricature followed on May 4. Under the aegis of the Central Fakirated Union, a measly parade was held yesterday from Fourth street to Madison avenue, where speeches were made to a rapidly melting away crowd.

The parade consisted of barely 3,500 people, the largest partion of which was contributed by some of the Jewish trades; the next largest contingent was from the engineers and firemen; about 300 men were furnished by the brewers; and about as many by the combined tpyographical Unions. No one, standing on the sidewalk, and who had not been told by the capitalist press that their pets were to parade that night and that it was a "trade Union Labor demonstration," would have taken the show to be anything else than a series of advertising schemes. The transparencies were overwhelmingly of that nature. Brands of cigars, brewery firms bakeries, etc., including the "Sun" were advertised, and, on a wagon, as rickety as itself, the "Volkszeitung" advertisement trundled along. Not a transparency hove in sight indicative of the Labor Question, or the significance of the day, that the parade pretended to celebrate, suggestively enough, four days too late.

But the appearance of the body of the parade was summarized in its head. Its Grand Marshal, white-sashed astride of a nag, was Mr. Robert M. Campbell, of Typographical Union No. 6. Mr. Campbell was the "Workingman's Political League," a Democratic party political fakir affair in 1898. That year he published a flamboyant handbill in favor of the election of the Democratic Judge Parker, one of the Judges who unanimously refused to reverse the sentence against Sherlock, whom the "Sun" had hounded into prison. Thus, the Labor (?) advocate of the capitalist Judge Parker, who wrongfully helped keep Sherlock in jail headed a parade in which transparencies were conspicuous denouncing the "Sun" for its conduct towards Sherlock. The presence of the Armory Building Social Democratic banners was superfluous. Without them even, the Marshal of the parade summarized the performance:—a genuine insult to the Working Class, an attempt to render it ridiculous its aspirations silly and its conduct infamous.

INT'L BROH'D OF BOOKBINDERS

Meet to Hear a Lecture on the Effects of Machinery.

Local Union No. 1 of the I. B. of Bookbinders held last Friday an opening meeting at which Daniel De Leon of the Socialist Iabor Party was invited to address on the effect of improved machinery. The hall was full, and not a few visitors were admitted.

Aided by a black-board on which the speaker illustrated his points from point to point with figures and diagrams, he explained the law of exchange values as his central point. "From this simple and innocent-looking proposition," said the speaker, "flow thrilling results: slaughters in the Philippines, clubbings of workingmen on strike in the streets of New York." This climax was reached by the speaker through a series of illustrations, in which the bookbinders have figured among others, that demonstrated how the modern tool of production, owned by private individuals, inevitably lowers the standard of living of the working class, and bars all hope of progress. "The machine," the speaker closed saying, "speaks in thunder notes to the workers in the shops telling them that it is up to them; instructing them that they will be degraded to the level of cooliedom unless they take possession of it, overthrow the capitalist system and establish the Socialist Republic."

Enthusiastic applause greeted the speaker as he closed. Several questions were asked. One was as to the 8-hour movement. On this the speaker explained how the 8-hour movement, the anti-child labor and all such reforms were good provided only they were preludes to the full revolutionary program; contrawise, all such movements had only evil results. Another question was how to accomplish the desired result. The speaker explained that the Labor Question was essentially a political question. The workingman had to join a party of their class, not one that preached the class struggle and practised Armory-building, but the Socialist Labor Party, whose banner symbolized both the preaching and the practise of the policy that Labor should pursue.

Considerable S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. literature was sold at the meeting.

Georgia Mill Men to Meet.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 6.—A meeting of the textile manufacturers of the State of Georgia has ben called to assemble at Warm Springs on June 5 and 6. The meeting is to be held under the auspices of the Georgia Industrial Association, a separate organization. Prominent cotton-mill owners from other States will deliver addresses. It is expected that an arrangement will be made by which mills in certain sections of the State will make an exclusive class of goods. The idea seems to be that diversification is needed, and that business will be hurt if the mills all manufacture one grade of goods. Another question which will be considered will be the education of the children of the mill.

ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

THE CORRUPTION AND INCOMPETENCY THAT PREVAILS IN IT.

A Navigator Who Could'nt Navigate—Starvation and Neglect of Returning Soldiers—Prostitute "Nurses" and Their Duties—Treatment of Insane.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 30.—The corruption attendant on the army transport service, despite the efforts to keep it quiet, persists in leaking out. The papers here give an occasional "write up" to the abuses but not until they have become public property.

A story is told here to the effect that when the Sheridan arrived, a man purporting to be an "Examiner" reporter interviewed one of the quartermasters and obtained from him a written statement of some of the most flagrant abuses on that vessel, nothing whatever of which appeared in the "Examiner," but the document was handed over to Captain Barneson, Superintendent of the transport service, who called the quartermaster into his private office and said to him: "I will write to every steamship company in this place to work against you and refuse to employ you for writing that article."

From this it will be seen that it is difficult to get any information from employes in the transport service, and the returning soldiers are too closely guarded to allow of their being interviewed unless for "patriotic" slush.

It is stated that the officers of these ships are incompetent. The following statement by one of the crew of the Sheridan, shows that it is only by sheer good fortune that great loss of life has not occurred on one of these ships.

"Captain Pierce of the Sheridan, for instance, (known to coast seamen as 'Scantling Bill'), was in command of the steamship Corona when it was wrecked on a voyage to or from Alaska. He was in the habit of maltreating his subordinates in order to cloak his own ignorance.

"The fourth mate was known to the crew as the "Ornament," because of his utter ignorance of his duties. Going into Honolulu the captain "ran excitedly from one side of the bridge to the other, frequently giving contradictory orders, which the "Ornament" re-echoed without knowing what he was talking about."

"On arriving in Honolulu the 'Ornament got drunk in a Japanese den and then couldn't pay, whereupon the Japs soundly thrashed him until he ran off.

"When about two thousand miles west of Honolulu the captain ordered a look-out t obe kept all day on the port bow for Weeks or Marcus Island, which is in about 154 degrees east longitude and 24 north latitude. Several cabin passengers were seated on the port side to see it, the captain saying we would pass about four or five miles to the north of it. On December 7th the day was fine and good observations were obtained; 'but about 3 p. m. the look-out suddenly reported the island broad off the starboard bow, and we passed about seven or eight miles to the south of it.' As the island itself is about fifteen or twenty miles in breadth, this involved an error of some thirty miles in reckoniug, for which there was no excuse, as there were six chronometers on board, which were compared daily, and having been rectified so far as necessary at Honolulu (as usual at every port where a vessel stops by its known latitude and longitude), there was no possibility of such an error by any officer having even a moderate knowledge of navigation.

"On arriving off Luzon, the captain mistook Subig Bay for Manila and ran almost into it before discovering his mistake. Subig Bayis some sixty miles to the northwest of Manila.

"After getting clear of Nagasaki on the return trip, the captain called out east,' at the same time turning around to east,' at the same time urning around to go to his room; that course would have taken the vessel right back to Nagasaki. Petersen, seeing the error, asked, 'North ten east, sir?' 'North, ten east,' shouted back the angry captain, feeling highly insulted; but then he looked at the compass once more, having no confidence in himself, discovered his mistake, and called out hurriedly, 'No, no! south, ten west.'

"The second mate was frequently beastly drunk, in one instance being so far gone that he had to be carried to his room and undressed, leaving his messes to be cleaned up by the deck hands. But at last they got so sick of the disgusting job that they threw a bucket of dirty water over him. At times when at sea he would leave the bridge for twenty or twenty-five minutes at a time to get drinks, the safety of 1,500 to 2,000 persons depending upon his vigilance. He would also sleep on his watch.

"The third mate's only function seemed to be to see that the brass-work on the bridge was cleaned; he knew nothing whatever of navigation.

"The Manila Times said that some seven to eight hundred prostitutes are in Manila under the disguise of "contract nurses," and more of them coming on every U. S. transport. These "lie around in couples all over the ship, even on the bridge deck, where a gentleman of the medical staff was routed out one night in company with a 'contract nurse' between twelve and one, when one of the deck hands played a stream out of a three-inch hose on them, after which they passed in silence down the bridge deck." Such are the people "sent as promoters of civilization and to care for the sick and wounded." "There were a number of female nurses sent home to care for about three hundred sick, and never did they put a foot into the hospital! They have no time, and have too many other things to attend to, seeming not to care how people see them nor what is thought of them." "These returning sick and wounded, starved and worn out with dysentery when they come on board are given food not fit for a dog, and only enough of that to keep them from starvation, and when they complain they are told to eat that or do without. They stand in front of the mess-rooms of the crew, count every bit the crew eat and really beg for something. I have seen them make a rush for a lot of eatables, left over out of the officers' mess to be thrown overboard, and almost fight over it. If any of the crew was caught giving a soldier anything he was punished, but the sailors steal for them just the same." "I ask where does the difference go between the 40 cents a day allowed contractors for convalescents, etc., including 1,500 to 2,000 men, and the cost of the same to the contractor of such food as they are supplied with?"

"I have seen an insane man thrown in a brig (ship's prison), consisting of an iron tank eight feet every way, with a concrete floor, no attendant and no furniture. That man was allowed to beat his head open on the big iron rivets, then taken to the hospital, stitched up and bandaged, and thrown back into the brig. These insane men are kept below most of the time, with nothing to brighten their minds, and most of them get worse on the trip, while those who could better their situation enjoy themselves at the expense of these poor creatures."

TO GET RID OF TRAMPS.

Erie County Authorities to Try Pig Iron Cure.

ERIE, Pa., May 2.—Labor is a drug in the market here. So many men are out of work, and so many come here looking for work, that the public authorities, having occasionally to put up a meal or furnish shelter for the unfortunates have determined to get rid of them.

Hereafter "tramps" who are sent to jail in this country will be compelled to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. This will cause no conflict with "union" labor, and the trades unions are said to have sanctioned the plan.

A considerable amount of pig iron will be purchased. The "tramps" will be coralled in the jail yard in the morning, and their task will be to carry pig iron. One gang will cart the iron to one side of the yard, and gang No. 2 will cart it back. They will each put in a hard day's work. The plan was conceived by the county commissioners, and there is little doubt but that it will act as a cure-all for the "tramp evil."

At present that are three dozen "vagrants" in jail, and the number is rapidly increasing. This morning Mayor Depinet sent over a dozen and a half. They all protested that they were honest working men temporarily embarrassed.

Some of the "tramps" that annually congregate in Erie and are promptly lodged in jail, are let out when a vessel sends in for deck hands. It is well understood that the men are rounded up for this purpose, and that officials get a rake off from hte sailing masters.

The pig iron "cure" will be put in motion in a couple of days. The "pigs" weigh from 100 lbs. up, and it will be a hard day's work for the unfortunate men. It is not likely that any one of them will serve more than one 30 days sentence. When it becomes generally known that a "tramp" in Erie jail must labor, it will keep men out of work from coming here. One of the county commissioners said: "Several tons of pig iron will be purchased and the tramps will be put to work as soon as the new addition to the jail is finished. That will be in a couple of days."

LATEST GLASS TRUST.

Is Effected in Indianapolis—To Act in Conjunction With Others.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 4.—The conference between the Co-operative Glass Men, who formed the third combine late last night, the L. A. 300 and the wage committee adjourned at 3 o'clock this morning without reaching a conclusion at the time of closing and the representatives of the organizations left for their homes.

The majority of the co-operatives are in favor of closing May 29, and will submit a proposition to that effect to the other trusts which will, in all probability be accepted. The minority of the co-operatives are opposed to closing on that date for the reason, as they say, that they are not able to do it.

Another conference will be held at Pittsburg on Monday, and the matter will be further considered.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 4.—President W. T. Gray of the National Window Glass Jobbers' Association has sent out notices to the members of the organization that an advance in the price of window glass will be made May 11. The new discounts are 85 and 20 on less than car load lots, or a fraction over 7 per cent of an advance on present prices. It is estimated in glass circles that future advances in prices are probable before the factories are ready to produce glass after the summer shut down.

KENNEY AT WORK.

SIGNS AN AGREEMENT FOR A WAGE REDUCTION.

Feeders of Jenkins and McCowan Printing Co., Win the First Round—Franklin Association Prepared to Fight for Its Members.

Mr. George Kenney, who, under cover of Number 6 of the I. T. U., has been working with the bosses for a reduction of wages, scored another point yesterday when he signed an agreement for lower wages. His work in this line has been steadily progressing, and it is now evident that his intention is to kill off the Franklin Association of which Walter Stokes is president and Hubert D. Mulroy secretary.

Kenney seeks to work by allying himself with the bosses, and he does not care much what becomes of the men who have to do the work. Since he started his dirty task, he has pursued this policy, and he stops at nothing if it will serve to cause a reduction of wages.

The New York "Journal," in its so-called labor column yesterday came to Kenney's assistance. It carefully hides the fact that he has been furnishing men to take the places of the press feeders and seeks to make it appear that the contract between him and the firm is one that is advantageous to the feeders. The contrary is true. What Kenney has done is to cause a wholesale reduction of wages. For this reason it is only natural that the bosses would sign an unlimited number of agreements.

Several of them are already in, and Kenney is looking for new additions to his list. The men get a reduction of wages out of it, and Kenney probably is not treated in an unfriendly manner by the firms to which he saves so much money in wages.

Yesterday the foreman of Jenkins and McCowan's Printing Company, 30 Greenwich avenue, told the feeders of the Franklin Association, of which Walter Stokes is president, that in accordance with the $12 wage scale that Kenny had signed, and which he had been instrumental in introducing, the employing printers of New York would pay no more than $12 a week. The price formerly was $14 a week, thus there is a reduction of nearly 15 per cent. The men were also informed that their wages for overtime would be reduced from 39 cents an hour to 30 cents an hour.

When this was made known, the men called a meeting and decided that they would not stand for the steal. They called on their officers, and President Stokes at once decided that he would call the men out. He so informed the firm. On account of his uncompromising attitude the firm decided not to put the scale into effect.

As Kenny is actively pushing for a general reduction and for the smashup of the feeders' union, there is no doubt but that there will be some active fighting during the coming months. The Franklin Association is prepared for him, and will defend its men. As he, of course, has the backing of the employers, his position is somewhat strengthened. A consistent fight on the part of the men will, however, drive all scab procurers from the field.

TO EXPLOIT MEXICO.

Chicago Capitalists to Invest Millions There.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Chicago capitalists and millions of Chicago money are to develop the resources of Mexico. Silver mines, supplying two-thirds of the silver of the world; coal fields, hundreds of miles in extent; great reaches of iron and other ore lands, thousands of acres of cottonseed and the great grazing lands, dotted with cattle, are to be made the objects of the impulse of Chicago money.

As a first step in this direction John J. Mitchell and Levi Z. Leiter have been elected to the directorate of the Mexican Central Railroad.

Bonded warehouses, heretofore unknown in the republic, are to be located at the City of Mexico and at Vera Cruz. Under present methods the Mexican importer is compelled to pay duty on his goods the moment they are landed. In the United States imports may be stored until they can most opportunely be released and disposed of.

The concessions under which these great warehouses will be erected are for forty years.

Plans have been formulated for developing the great Mexican iron field of Durango and the coal deposits at Coahuila. Railroad facilities are to be provided where they are now lacking and a total of $20,000,000 of money may represent the expenditures before the work is completed.

To Imitate Coxey's Useless March.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., May 4.—The Secretary of the Ninth United Mine Workers' District up to noon to-day had heard from the majority of locals in the Ashland and Lykens Valley districts to the effect that they would join in the proposed march to Harrisburg next week to induce the Legislators to pass a number of mining bills.

Leaders of districts No. 1, 7, and 9 met in Potsville to-day together with President John Mitchell to complete plans for the descent upon the State Capitol. The miners will begin mobilizing next Monday. The leaders think fully 25,000 men will comprise the army.

HERRON SPEAKS HERE.

A MOTLEY AUDIENCE HEARS HIM AT COOPER UNION.

A Queer Admixture Ladled Out To Them as Socialist Doctrine by the Reverend Lecturer—Collection Did Not Pay Expenses.

Tuesday night for the third time in Manhattan, the Reverend George D. Herron, man of many loves, threw his whiskers to the breeze, and uttered strange cries. It was found necessary to co-operate with a piano player, as the crowd has hitherto manifested much impatience becuase the meetings do not commence at a specified time. At eight o'clock there were perhaps 500 persons in the hall. Some of them stamped and some of them chewed gum and looked philosophical. Then a young lady wearing a tight-fitting smile and a Persian garden hat trotted onto the stage and made a bow. She was applauded as it was instantly seen that she had designs on the piano that goes with Cooper Union when you hire it.

The name of her first selection is unknown, as she had lost her music and was forced to do the best she could. As na apology she played "In the Sweet Bye and Bye" as her second selection, and a "Thunderstorm" with lightening variations for her third.

By this time it became known that a piano player was loose in Cooper Union and the crowd commenced to drift in. At 8.15 there were nine men and nineteen women on the platform, and the body of the hall was two thirds filled. The ldies awho were on exhibition were a strange and variegated assortment. They were somewhat ill at ease on a platform, as most corner groceries are without that very useful article. The strangest sight of all was L. Dodunk Abbott, of the Social Democracy, wedged in between two dowagers, one of whom wore a pair of specs on a pole and did not know how to use it. He held his hand to his throbbing, but somewhat diminutive mustache, and held back his deep and pensive thoughts.

The audience, besides being smaller than the first, was also different in other respects. The old women who came to see Heron because he was a minister now stayed away because he was a bad man. In their stead came the dowagers of Allen street nd some unacanny gentlemen who seemed to be under the impression that Miss Rand was to do a Little Egypt dance, and Herron was to play the castenettes. In this they were disappointed, as Herron did nothing but talk and talk some more. He has very fine words to convey no sense whatever. At 8.30 Darwin Meserole stepped forward and introduced the collection baskets. They were in the custody of well-known business men, as it was thought advisable not to trust them to the Social Democrats, who, moreover, had nothi'ng to do with the meeting. Then Ernest Crosby was allowed to speak, and he introduced the Reverend Herron. The crowd was liberal in its applause. There were anarchists galore, and an air of free love pervaded the place.

They had applauded so much earlier in the evening, that when the collection basket came around they had not energy enough to put their hands in their pockets, and they had too much to allow Herron to put his in. Now they called for three cheers. An anarchist is not willing to adopt any set rules so those present gave two cheers, and put the third away for future reference.

Herron has changed little since the unsavory deluge that greeted him when his treatment of his wife became known. In fact he seems to like it, and there was an expansive glow of self-satisfaction on his face. In every way he is the same old Herron. His feathers are all intact, but he has developed an air of cynical indifference utterly out of keeping with his professions of love and humanity.

As you look at him you can almost picture his as a boy. He must have been one of these good children, with a large white collar, and a piece of apple pie in the folds of his jumper. He must have been such a boy as tells on the other boys, and then placates them with a bit of candy if he is caught, or if he cannot, keeps out of the way. He must have been the sort of boy that plays with little girls, does fancy work, is good to the teacher, and rejoices in the name of "Sissy." Such he indeed was as a boy, and that boy was the real father of the man.

The peculiar chestnut-worm whiteness of the kidney-bean-shaped forehead was more pronounced than ever. His manner, however, is less restrained than formerly. He is off his guard, and he seemed to be more certain of his audience. The laxity and the evidences of laziness noticeable in his written work came out in full force last night. He lounged about, and leaned on his reading desk. He propped himself up and read in a motonous and unbroken monotone, without the former attempts at interesting his audience. His position must be so secure that he has no fear of his game.

It is little wonder that Herron has himself pictured always in profile. When you look him full in the face you see a weak man that is crafty: a comardly man that is cruel: a covetuous man that can dissimulate: a treacherous man that can grasp by the hand the man he intends to do; and an unfeeling man that could mockingly pray by the bed of the one whom he had hounded to death. You can read it in his satyr ears, his simian hair, and his rodent eyes. Such a man is in every way capable of doing all he has been accused of doing.

Parts of the audience seemed instinctively to cleave to him. There were, it is true, about a hundred men who slumbered comfortably through the whole show, but there were others who endured the torrent of mysticism for the sake of a "radical" bone or two that was thrown to them. One instance of the sleeping is typical. At the left of the hall, there were several men who had came in to rest from their wanderings. They fell asleep to Herron's droning slumber-song. When the audience became any way noisy they awoke and applauded violenly so as to disarm suspicion, and prove that they were really there to listen.

The collection, as in former cases, was not encouraging. It amounted to but $41, and the hall costs twice that amount, and there is much advertising done, Miss Rand, or some other good angel is being plucked to fill the pillow. A freak and a free-lover will applaud, but he will not pay for the privilege.

The speech of the evening follows:

Man is a creative factor in the universe and not a victim. There is no seeming natural order that man does not modify. The wildest Utopians never imagined, the greatest and seemingly most impracticable ideals of the prophets of the Kingdom of Heaven never foresaw in their most infinite gazings into the future the possibilities of human fact that might be realized when the socialized man rises in the world. (Applause.) There is no conceiving of what men acting together in the world as one man, men acting in fellowship, men acting universally as one great socialized man, men acting as John Milton put it, as one huge moral personage—there is no dreaming of what the co-operative man might compel the universe to do. (Applause.) There is no conceiving, even the wildest Utopian dreams are but rude preludes of the solid fact that might be put beneath human feet when a universally socialized will—in other words, when the real Son of Man rises up out of the ranks of the labor of the world and commands the winds and the stars and the institutions and the forces of nature to obey the co-operative will. (Applause.)

* * *

What is Tyranny? If we examine it, we will find it is the misused co-operative ideal. Despotic power has always misused the co-operative instinct in order to sustain itself. No despotism could ever stand for a moment without making those it crushed and oppressed thinking it was serving them. Cæsar, Cromwell and Napolean, each posed as a friend and deliverer of the people. The railway magnate must haul you over his railway, the industrial monopolist must furnish you with his products, the church must make you think it can save your soul. [Laughter and applause. Herron emits a watery smile.] And our national government is convincing the Cubans that it is our business to fit them for liberty and self-government by perjuring ourselves and taking away what little liberty and self-government they have. [Great applause.] That is all despotism rests upon: a preversion or a betrayal of the co-operative instinct in man. The moment the most despotic power refuses altogether to be responsible, the moment it refuses to listen to a single whisper of the soul of service somewhere within it, that moment it ceases to be. Suppose the people of Russia should suddenly lay down their arms, what would become of the Russian Empire? Suppose the people of Germany suddenly refused to serve in the army co-operatively and together, what would become of the divinely anointed Kaiser? [Laughter and applause.] If the working classes should suddenly refuse for ten days to earn their bread in the wage slavery system, what would become of the capitalistic world? Why is the world dominated? Why is the world in its soul and body ground up as grist for a great capitalist mill? Why? Because it submits to it.

* * *

Our French Revolutions, our American Civil War are our historic tragedies, are all collisions of the nations of man with this co-operative instinct working itself out, bringing about tragedy, because man collides with it. In other words, to use the old term, it is because men in their ignorance are constantly bumping up against what we call "Go," and it isn't God who gets out of the way. (Laughter.) Ours is a universe of no compromises. Tho' compromise seems essential to progres, compromise is none the less the mother of all tragedy. It is the long way round, and the promised land always lies a few bours away, if we had the nerve of soul to go in. We compromise with the universe, but the universe never compromises with us. It works on with infinite patience, but with infinite exactness. It uses our blind compromises but it never compromises with our blindness. Sometimes we imagine that the principle has made peace with us upon our own terms when we see the principle gathering scraps of progress from our conditional co-operation with it, but before we have had time to settle ourselves in our compromise, it has disappeared beneath our feet and our peace has gone with it, and we have to go back in reaction or go forward in still more revolutionary action than we intended. What caused the tragedy of the Civil War? Not the demand for the abolition of slavery, because slavery had to be abolished whether or no. It was the Missouri Compromise and all the compromise legislation which grew out of it. It is always tinkering, remedies, one might say it is always reforms and the conservative adoption of reforms that are the cause of tragedy. (Applause.) To-day if the inevitbale Social Revolution comes peaceably—as we all seek that it may—if it comes as a great economic and moral revolution, as we all trust that it may, it will so come becuase the Socialist movement refuses to compromise. (Great applause. A voice: "You mean the Socialist Labor Party!" Kangs hiss and Herron looks uncomfortable and doesn't answer.)

A principle may absorb a compromise, but a compromise can never absorb a principle. It is idle when the great disinherited labor class of the world cries for the produce of labor, when the workers wark for what they make, when labor asks for justice in the form of all that it produces; it is idle for the dilettaute reformer or the religious reformer or the political reforme to say Well, we will get it in municipal water works. Laughter and applause.) We shall have to go the whole length of this co-operative ideal or do without it. We shall have to learn that we can have no part of any good without having the whole good. We shall have to go the whole length with liberty or go without any liberty. The world will never be organized by nine-tenths of the truth or three-quarters or a quarter of it, or any fraction of it: we shall have to have the whole truth about life at last or go without truth. We shall have to have the wholly co-operative world or go without co-operation. We shall have to acept the whole freedom and logic of fellowship or go without it and have the horror of a loveless and fellowshipless world.

There are no special privileges in the co-operative ideal. None are good enough to monopolize it, none evil escape its everlasting pursuit. This cosmic instinct counts every human soul, counts the common and the downmost man, a match for its own high endeavor and will belittle no man by giving him less than its world program as the measure of his individuality. Socialism proposes to make every man a world citizen, to make every man equally responsible with every other man for the life and destiny of the world. (Applause.) It proposes to make every man's life glorious by making it count for the uttermost and in the nature of the case the spirit of Socialism will raise up its ideals, its institutions from without itself, from out the common ranks and out of the common life. It is perfectly normal that socialist should be distrustful of institutions and of leaders coming out of the ruling class world, because the whole movement demands that every man's life shall count for its utmost in the great universal comradeship, the program for putting all nations under the yoke of tenderness to those that are in need or in wrong, the program for fitting all, even unto the least, to worthily survive by nobly serving, the program of putting on the strong the infirmities of the weak until there shall be no more weak.

* * *

Socialism is making ready for the way of the realization of what will ultimately be the love-life of the world, and that through unifying the interests of the world. The Socialist stage of development is a necessary stage of training men in mutuality of responsibility and service. Power is co-operation, love is co-operation, spirituality is co-operation; it is only through the Socialistic experience of the world that this co-operative or spiritual sense can at last come to its realization. It is only through socializing the economic interests of man that the will to love can socialize the spirit of man. A man said to me in arguing about this matter in Philadelphia the other night: "What we need is to socialize the spirit, the life of men, not their economic things; that will take care of itself." But how can there be a socialized spirit and socialized life, so long as some people own the things upon which all people depend? (Great applause). It is only through the socialization of the economic world that at last we can have a socialization of the spirit of the world, so that we shall have a truly creative art and litteratoor (sic!) and so that the life of the world may become a song, and it is for this reason that some of us are Socialists; not because we do not see a goal beyond Socialism, but because we see in Socialism a constructive and truly conservative preparation of the way for the love-life of the world at last as the basis of the world. That is, we are Socialists en route to the realization of the highest ideals of life of which man can conceive.

Now, even the class struggle, at which so many ignorantly take offense is at bottom, when you analyze it way down to its roots, a love struggle. The class consciousness of the Socialist movement is a profoundly spiritual experience, when you analyze it. The class conscious solidarity of the working class is an indispensable prelude to the united solidarity of the world, when there will be no class but a working class. [Great applause.] For Socialism to give up its class conscious philosophy would be to sell out—to sell out— indeed, to sell out not only all that makes Socialism possible, but to sell out as well that experience by which alone Socialism can train labor for this final love-world. Those who object to the class conscious appeal of Socialism on the ground that it is divisive and anti-christian, would do well to read their New Testament with open eyes, and the only place you can read the New Testament is to read it outside of a church door. [Laughter and applause.] For there is no such alignment of class against class, there is no such intensive class conscious appeal in human history as that made by Jeeeesus. There is no such class concious movement as that which Jeeeesus initiated. First and last and all the time the disciples and friends of his ideal were told to stand together, to be true to one another. "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples," he used to say, "if ye love one another." And so the Socialist says, shall all men know that ye are Socialists, if ye stand together, as workers true to one another, with a comradeship that cannot fail or be tray, asking no freedom from any master, but findng freedom in your own sodidarity and interest and faith and loyalty. [Great applause.]

Do you not see that the call of socialism to workingmen to unite is but the counterpart and organized appeal of Jeeeesus to his disciples to stand together in love and unity of interests? Do you not see that the class conscious command of socialism is ethically identical with the class conscious command and experience of the early communities or brotherhoods of the sweet and brave Christian springtime when those early apostles went out on winged feet to conquer the world and make the Roman Empire tremble at the appeal of these solidified Christion communities when they were in their early class conscious state.

But there is a philosophical analogy that goes deeper into human fact than any mere identity of appeal. Jeeesus distinctly regarded the wealthy and governing orders as belonging to a robber class. (Applause.) Whether he was right or wrong about it, none the less we cannot escape the fact. We cannot escape the fact that to Jeeesus the HOR—RIBLE fact was that the robber class of the world not only lived off the robbed class, but that the robber or ruling class of the world made the laws and religions and morals of the class it robbed. (Applause.) There is a very wide distinction between the philosophy of the Socialists and the philosophy of Jeeesus, and yet they both alike saw and pointed out this. HOR—RIBLE fact, which no human language can depict in all its horror, that one class produces the things upon which the world lives and yet actually is denied the right to live (great applause), and that another class lives off that producing class, draws the life-blood (long pause), of its institutions from that laboring class and and imposes laws and customs and religions and governments upon that working class, and appoints standing armies and police and churches to keep that robbed class in order while it keeps on robbing them. (Frantic, long-continued and repeated applause and yells.)

MACHINERY.

WONDERFUL DEVELOPMENT OF THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION.

Its Terrible Effect Upon the Middle and Working Class When Privately Owned. Middle Class Must Join With Working Class for Socialism.

The following is a paper read before the Montgomery County Horticultural Society at Shiloh Poultry Farm, Ohio, on May 1, 1901.

In taking up a subject of this kind before this society your essayist is aware that he is going far wide of the beaten track of what you have been accustomed to hear on occasions of these monthly meetings; and yet this is the question, above all others, that most vitually concerns each and every individual here, as well as in all the civilized world. If this age in which we are living is to be characterized by any particular title it will be by that of the age of machinery.

Living, as we do, in the midst of a wonderful mechanical development, and busied with our little individual petty affairs and strifes, few of us have the inclination to ask, much less to take the time and labor necessary to intelligently answer the question, whither is it leading us, and what will be the ultimate effect on the human race of the giant strides we are making toward mechanical perfection. Of all of the lessons taught your essayist in his boyhood days by his honored father, probably the one that struck the deepest root was contained in this trite saying:—"a machine is valuable just in so far as it throws men out of employment; and no further." There are two other ways of saying the same thing that will perhaps make its full significance more easily understood, first: machinery is valuable just in so far as it cheapens the production of wealth; second: machinery is valuable just in so far as it increases the productivity of human labor. As a matter of fact, human labor is, to-day, on the average, one hundred and fifty times as productive as it was one hundred years ago. Let us try to grasp the meaning of this statement in its completeness: one man, with the aid of machinery, makes a hundred and fifty pairs of shoes, to-day, in the same length of time it took a man to make one pair one hundred years ago, he can weave one hundred and fifty yards of cloth, to-day, as against one yard one hundred years ago, he can transport a ton of freight one hundred and fifty times as far as he could one hundred years ago; and so on, on the average, all through the gamut. Your essayist has made one of seven men who cut, thrashed, cleaned and sacked an average of one hundred and ten acres of wheat per day in a run of forty-four days. This means about sixteen acres or five hundred bushels per man per day. He has also made one of two men who plowed twelve inches deep from forty to forty-five acres of land per day. It costs the farmer of this state, with its farms averaging about forty or fifty acres, eighty ents to produce a bushel of wheat ready for the market. In the San Joaquin Valley in California, it costs the Nevada Bank, farming forty thousand acres, John Mitchell, farming ninety thousand acres, an average of eighteen cents to produce and put wheat on the market. Further than this, a properly equipped farm of, say 200,000 acres, and a mill properly located, could produce barrel and load on the cars flour for twenty-three cents per barrel. This estimate was made six years ago and there is no doubt that, with the development of machinery since that time, it could be done considerably cheaper.

One more point: that greatest of modern tools of production, the trust, with its vast, almost illimitable, resources of capital, its power of concentrating and organizing industry, eliminating all of the wastes of competition, including superfluous sets of office men, advertisers, constructors of numerous small plants, petty handlers of goods, as well as that vast horde of unclean parasites, the adulterators of the food and other articles of consumption of the human race. One of the wastes of our productive system that is being eliminated by the trusts, that is called to our special attention at this time on account of the noise that is being made by the immediate sufferers therefrom, is the traveling man, the drummer. As a factor of production and distribution under a properly organized system he is useless and he must therefore be gotten rid of.

Considering these premises, to what concusions are we driven?

Let us reason this matter out, not in the light of what may be our preconceived notions; nor yet of what it may be that we think we would like to see; but let us take the cold facts as we have them before us, and treat them logically. (Let us say here, in parenthis, that it is a peculiarity of the human mind to hate to be disturbed, to be moved out of the ruts in which it has been in the habit of traveling; but it is the minds that overcome this inertia and which think and study along different and original lines that count for something in the world's progress toward a better and happier life for the human race: when this cut-throat demon that we call business shall have been overthrown and we shall be organized to produce wealth in order to consume and enjoy it, instead of, as now, a constant grasp after profits without caring what may become of the poor devil that goes under in the struggle.)

The first conclusion that will inevitably occur to us is that the small producer, whether in the lines of manufacture, trade or agriculture, is doomed; and, for the welfare of the race, it is right that he should be doomed. Humanity has a right to live a higher, fuller, more spiritual life than it can under present conditions, with a small percentage of our people grasping for and attaining vast fortunes, the great majority with their faces constantly on the grindstone, producing that wealth for the aforesaid small percentage to gamble in, and the balance wearily tramping the road seeking for something to sustain life, at no matter what cost, even to that of health and honor itself. There are to-day, in the United States, over five million of people who 'don't know where the next meal is to come from; and the great majority of these come from the ranks of the small producers; from the class of which is made up the Montgomery County Horticultural Society, and they were all forced into their present condition by the development of the tool of production, the machine; and; friends, this development has only just fairly begun, and it will not cease; it cannot be checked until the last small producer is wiped off the face of the earth and the industry of the world is organized under one head; and, if taken in time, it is within the power of us, the voters of this country, to say in what shall consist that head; but one of two things it must be, either Rockefeller and all that he stands for, the private ownership of the means of production by him and the abject slavery of all the rest of the world to the tool owner; or, Socialism and all that is implied thereby.

We have been talking hitherto along somewhat general lines; but let us now bring the matter home to ourselves individually, let us look at our present conditions as horticulturalists and agriculturalists and compare them with what they will be under the conditions offered by Socialism; usually we have poor miserable little patches of land, ranging from two to three up to one or two hundred acres, and this, more often than not, ornamented with a mortgage that keeps up awake nights worrying about the interest and with stooped backs in the day time striving for the wherewithal to pay it, working with poor little tools that we ought to be ashamed of and that are only from two to ten per cent as effective as those we should use, thus taking from ten to fifty times the amount of labor that should be required to create a given amount of wealth; and, moreover, at great expense of labor and material, disfiguring and destroying the beauties of the landscape with ugly, disreputable fences and hedges that tear our clothes and skin every time we inadvertently come in contact with them; beside wasting vast amounts of time and energy in half doing innumerable chores and household duties that, under a properly organized system will be much easier and better done in the mass.

Contrary to all this, under the conditions that will be brought about by the Socialist Republic, the farmer will not have to worry about the ownership of the land; neither will he pay rent for it nor interest on mortgages; and neither will he work with poor ineffective tools, but with the best that the mechanical skill of the world can supply; and, furthermore, the whole of the product of labor will be his own; he will not be obliged to share it with the middleman but will realize the full final selling price of it.

One point more and we will finish: To the ordinary farmer the word Socialism is a bug-a-boo, a goblin to be fought instead of a friend to be courted and cherished; he imagines that the Socialist wants to take his land away from him, to reduce him to some vague common equality that will be lower and worse than his present condition; but let us try to understand just exactly what it is that the Socialist would take away from you. He would take away your mortgage and your rent bill; he would take away your antiquated machinery and replace it with the finest in the world; he would take away your subjection to the middleman and replace that subjection with freedom to produce and sell without cost all that you may choose and be able to; he would relieve your wife of the largest part of the household and milk room drudgery of which she is now the victim; and, finally, he would make possible the highest and best education for yourself and children in order that you could make the most of life of which you are capable.

If there are any here who may wish to go into this subject further, they are cordially invited to attend the meetings of Section Dayton of the Socialist Labor Party. This Section meets every Thursday evening in Rooms 33 and 34 Davies Building, corner Fourth and Main streets, Dayton, Ohio (third floor opposite the elevator). The meetings are open and we gladly welcome all who may come from whatever motive. We know that our position is on a scientific basis and therefor impregnable and we welcome an attack as readily as we do an alliance.

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Since writing the foregoing, when walking along Third street, your essayist noticed an open pamphlet placed for advertising purposes in the window of a prominent clothing store in that same thoroughfare; and the name of Andrew Carnegie, the steel king, attracted his attention. On reading the matter on the open page it was found to be as follows: Andrew Carnegie says, "One essential for cheap production is magnitude: concerns making one thousand tons of steel per day have little chance against one making ten thousand. We see this law in all departments of industry."

Instead of saying there that the small firms have little chance as against the big one he should have said that they have absolutely no chance at all.

Could a more open declaration of bitter, relentless war by Carnegie's class against your class, the middle class, the class of the small producer, be formulated. I tell you, friends, that your class is doomed to destruction; as a class it will be annihilated by the forces at work in the development of the system of industry under which we are living. The big capitalist don't come and, taking you by the throat, say, Give up to me your miserable little plot of ground and your antiquated machinery. He knows a trick worth two of that; the just simply procures an improved machine that is too big and costly for you to purchase and produces and sells commodities a little cheaper than you can do it and make a living. There is scarcely a meeting of this society but that our friend Jake Fromm gets up and makes his kick against the importation of commodities in his particular line, and the selling of them in the Dayton market at prices with which he cannot compete and live. The reasons for this condition of affairs is very easily understood. There are localities particularly fitted to the culture of, say the grape, where there are large vineyards, fitted with the best machinery and run with ill-paid labor; and they can send grapes into our market and sell them cheaper than we can produce them with our little farms and poor machinery.

Friends, it is utterly useless for us to try to antagonize the progress of the development of industry, and the only thing for us, as intelligent people, to do is to study and understand this development and get into line with it. There are only two alternatives: you may, if you have the opportunity, the capital, the energy and unscrupulousness, get into the upper capitalist class; but to do this and maintain your position, you must wipe out all competitors, reduce them to the ranks of the proletariat, or peropertiless; or be reduced to that state yourselves by someone who has the above qualifications and opportunity.

There is one point to which we would call your especcial attention: frequently men trying to talk up Socialism to a small farmer, we get something like this: The Socialists want to take away our land and divide things up, take away the products of our industry and divide them among themselves. Your essayist is in the abstract of little business, and reads every day the transactions in real estate in this county, and the following is a general synopsis of the story revealed therein: Originally the land was sold in large tracts by the government to individuals; these cut it up into small pieces, and sold it to our kind, and in a little while the sheriff comes along and takes it away from us and turns it over to a big corporation for a merely nominal consideration of which we get no part at all. The land that we toiled to acquire and improve is taken away from us and we are turned out on the road to live or die as it may happen. This corporation then sells it back to others of our class who yet have a little money or think they have an opportunity to acquire some; and these, in their turn, go through the same round as their predecessors, and some more of the middle class has gone down into the ranks of the proletariat, so the weary, heart-breaking round goes on.

To the mind of your essayist the most hypocritically brutal thing about this matter is the Cain-like attitude of the religionists, the Theosophists, Christian Scientists, etc. When we undertake to talk to one of these on this subject and point out the victims of this hellish system, they say that these victims are the product of conditions set up by themselves and must take the consequences. We can understand the "dog eat dog" attitude of the materialistic capitalist, whose only god is material financial success and whose only hell is the condition into which he is forcing his fellows in his mad scramble for wealth; but that those who profess to believe in the spiritual brotherhood of man should act in identically the same manner is an anomaly, though one that was clearly defined a moment ago when we characterized it as hypocritical brutality.

The logical conclusion of all this is that the proper place for the middle class, which is being mercilessly ground into that of the proletariat, is with the Revolutionary Working Class Movement that is organized for the purpose of overthrowing the system that is crushing you and establishing on its ruins the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth, "a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization."

J. R. FRASER.

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY BILL.

A new workmen's accident bill has been submitted to the Belgian Chamber. As the law stands at present a workman has no claim for compensation unless the accident is due to negligence on the part of his employer. The onus of proof lies with the claimant, who is naturally placed at a disadvantage in pleading a case against his influential opponent. This clause is suppressed in the new measure, which simply provides that for accidents giving rise to less than a fortnight's incapacity no claim shall be allowable, but beyond that period compensation shall be paid by the employer even should the accident be traced to the fault of the claimant. The amount of indemnity is fixed at half the sufferer's average earnings in case of total disability, or in case of partial incapacity to half the difference in his wage-producing power for which the accident is responsible. In another section of the bill the employer is offered the option of insuring himself either in the national Caisse d'Epargne or in a private company aproved by the State; and the contracting society is bound to take over all responsibility on the score of accidents, the employer's liability ceasing entirely. If he decline to insure, the workingman's claim for indemnity becomes a first charge on his estate after the payment of ordinary wages; and he is further obliged to capitalize certain sums for future compensation and pay the amount into a state bank or insurance company approved by the state. The law is made to apply also to agricultural laborers injured by machinery of any kind.

The bill is heralded as a great benefit to labor. The Belgian Socialists point out that the two weeks exemption clause practically nullifies what good there is in the bill. There are many accidents that do not incapacitate for two weeks, and if a man is laid up for three weeks he will get but one week's "benefit."

STENOGRAPHIC REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE TENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES. . . READY FOR SHIPMENT JUNE 1, 1901. . . . .

The Stenographic report of the Proceedings of the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party will be ready for delivery on June 1. The book will be a veritable history of the Socialist Movement in America for the four years ending with the Convention.

PART I.

First, there will be the complete report of the National Executive Committee for the four years ending with the Convention.

And the Convention, itself, made history.

It killed the "immediate demands" in the platform.

It made officials in pure and simple labor unions inelibible for membership in the Socialist Labor Party.

It abolished the Board of Appeals.

It turned the election of the National Executive Committee over to the whole membership, instead of leaving it in the hands of one Section.

It made it impossible for one section to suspend the National Executive Committee.

It turned the election of the Editor of THE PEOPLE over to the whole membership instead of leaving it in the hands of the National Executive Committee.

It changed the basis of representation in the National Convention from Congressional Districts to States.

It forbade the election to the National Executive Committee of a permanent employee of that Committee.

And made lots of other changes in the rules and regulations of the Socialist Labor Party

All of the above will be contained in Part I.

PART II.

Part II will be most valuable for reference. It will contain in chronological order the following articles that originally appeared in the WEEKLY PEOPLE:

"Sign-Posts"—April 2, 1899.

"The Situation in New York"—May 1, 1899.

"First Call for a General Vote"—June 11, 1899.

"Three Cheers for the S. L. P."—July 16, 1899.

"Ten Years Later"—July 23, 1899.

"Second Call for a General Vote"—August 6, 1899.

"Chronological Recapitulation of the Kangaroo Conspiracy"—August 20, 1899.

Third Call for a General Vote—September 10, 1899.

Part II. will also contain, for purposes of quick comparison the Platform of the Socialist Labor Party, adopted in 1896, and the Platform adopted in 1900. Also the Constitution adopted in 1896 and the Constitution adopted in 1900.

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ANOTHER FRAUD EXPOSED.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., ORIGINATOR OF "WORKERS' BETTERMENT" THROWS 2,300 MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Refuses To Reinstate Four "Union" Men—Claims That It Has Stood "Dictation" Long Enough—The Fraudulen Pretensions of the Company In Favor of "The Mutual Interests" Between Capital and Labor Laid Bare.

DAYTON, May 5.—The fraud known as "The Workers' Betterment" was ruthlessly exposed here yesterday by the originators of the scheme itself.

Twenty-three hundred men have been thrown out of employment by the National Cash Register Company here.

The trouble arose about the discharge of four union men in the moulding department. J. H. Patterson, President, and Robert H. Patterson, manager, say that they have stood the dictations of the unions as long as they intend to, and they will shut up the factory indefinitely. They allege that one or the other of the unions in the various departments of the factory always has a grievance and there is always a committee asking for a hearing.

In this individual case the four union men were discharged for cause, says the Cash Register Company. The matter was appealed to the Shop Committee, which investigates every man who is hired or discharged. The Shop Committee is made up of men from the various unions. This committee asked the company to take the men back. The company refused. The moulders walked out and the metal polishers struck in sympathy.

Other unions were preparing to strike when the company closed the doors and dismissed all of the men. The office force was suspended to-day at noon. Several weeks ago trouble arose with the metal polishers and it was referred to National President Lynch and Cice-President Marlett, who came here and held several conferences with the officers of the company. A compromise was expected, and the three men discharged at the time expected to be taken back, but the arrangement failed. Nothing was done.

The four men from the moulders union met the same fate as the metal polishers; hence the trouble to-day. The moulders and polishers say they must be treated fairly and that their unions must be recognized. The company says that it will never recognize the unions and will run its own business in its own way, or will leave the plant closed indefinitely.

The Manufacturers' Association is said to be backing the cash register company. The Retail Grocers' Association is said to have held a meeting this afternoon and decided not to let the strikers have groceries unless they pay cash.

The "Workers' Betterment" scheme, of which the National Cash Register Co. is the originator in this country, is based on the idea, as it is put, that an employer owes his employee "something more than wages." As a result all sorts of profitable schemes are put in practice in shops, all of which is said to redound to the "mutual advantage" of both employer and employe. The employees are provided with lunch and reading rooms, libraries, baths, swimming pools, recreation grounds, comfortable chairs, etc. They are urged to greater productivity by prizes, premiums and shares in all profits above a certain figure. All these things, it is claimed, lead to the establishment of idylic relations between employer and employee "who are thus brought to realize their mutual interests and dependence."

This concern was first organized here nineteen years ago. It is the pioneer manufacturer of cash registers. For the first few years of its existence it had a hard struggle to keep afloat. Debt and discouragement met it as the outset, but the officers, realizing that they had a good thing, kept on raising money and improving the register, until now they claim to have a practically perfect machine.

The new method, as they call it, or how to make a business successful from the standpoint of the capitalist, and yet delude the employe into the idea that he is being bettered, has been to a great extent successfully accomplished here.

At one time, the amount of defective workmanship and hte imperfections of the machine caused thousands of dollars worth of the output to be thrown back upon the company. This finally led the company to a consideration of a change in factory methods.

The first thing was to endeavor to attract skilled mechanics by the offer of good wages, but this alone was found insufficient at that time to draw desirable men fro mthe big cities; then began the modern methods.

The first step was to give the most complete information possible to all employees regarding the details of the business. This was accomplished by frequent meetings, by factory publications and announcements. Next, it was decided to educate the employees—each in his special line of work. Meetings were held for this purpose, at which topics of business interest were discussed; primers were compiled by practical mechanics, were distributed in the machinery department; prospective salesmen were required to meet under a practical instructor for a six weeks' training before they were allowed to go on the road.

This company initiated the payment for suggestions idea

A series of cash prizes, ranging from $5 to $50 and amounting to $1,230 each year, is offered for the best suggestions made by factory employees, except heads of departments and assistants. An average of 4,000 suggestions are received each year. About one-fourth of these are available, which makes the average reward per each available suggestion a little over ONE dollar. Here are some results to company and workers: For six suggestions, cited as fair examples, $165 was paid. From the resulting improvements the company saves $855 a year!

Many suggestions are received whose money value cannot readily be computed. In one case, for instance, a suggestion was adopted which led to the improvement of the device for printing advertisements on the backs of paper checks issued by a certain style of register. While this is valuable, its exact value cannot be determined.

Of suggestions offered by heads of departments and others who receive no prizes, two have recently been adopted which result in a saving to the company of about $8,000 a year. These instances show cash returns; far above this, however, the company places the resulting tendency of the plan toward increased efficiency, interest and productivity by the whole body of employees.

As an evidence of how finely everything is figured here, take the lunch that is served at a cost of one cent per day to each girl. The girls take turns in preparing and serving it. The company has organized a cooking-class under the direction of an experienced teacher. The class now has about 200 members. It meets twice a week for lessons. The price charged for each meal—one cent—is about one-fourth of its average cost to the company. Since the addition of the lunch-room the increased average out-put in all the women's departments has amounted to six cents per day.

Reducing the working schedule of men from ten to nine and one half hours, and of women from ten to eight hours was heralded with a blare of trumpets. The pay remained as before on the basis of ten hours a day. More work was accomplished after the reduction than before. In one department, for instance, under the ten hours schedule eighty-nine employes produced an average output of fifty-two parts of a certain kind of machine; working eight hours per day, the number of women employed in that department was decreased from eighty-nine to seventy-seven, and the average daily output on the same work increased from fifty-two to fifty-nine.

Another plan adopted for the "benefit of the employes" was the introduction of piece-work recently. Here is the result in one department, best shown by the following table:

RESULTS OF TIME-WORK AND OF PIECE-WORK.

Year.	Av. Da. Output	No. Emp's	Av. Da. Wages
Before Piece-work was Introduced.			
1897......	77	72	$1.10
After Piece-work was Introduced.			
1898......	86	68	$1.19
1899......	127	88	1.18
1900......	135	95	1.18

The result, as will be seen, is a constant decrease in productive cost and what the company terms "increase" in wages.

In every department similar results were obtained. The main point is that in order to obtain the desired co-operation, plans were adopted which made it apparently advantageous to employes while at the same time concealing the fact that it is a scheme, the sole object of which is to create a paying investment to the company. This idea—"mutual" advantage, without "charity"—is the foundation of practical and successful betterment to the company.

The strike above mentioned has destroyed this idea—in fact thoroughly demolished it.

IN THE LAND OF "UNIONISM."

English Coal Miners Tangled Up in the Meshes of Classic Pure and Simpledom.

LONDON, May 1.—At a meeting of the Miners' Federation, held in London to-day and attended by delegates from all parts of the United Kingdom, it was recommended that all miners quit work if the proposed coal tax is imposed. Another meeting was summoned for May 7 to finally decide the matter and to fix a date for the stopping of work should that step be resolved upon.

It is understood that the recommendation of the Miners' Federation will be submitted to the miners forthwith, and that in the event of the men approving, some 760,000 miners will lay down their tools when the signal is given.

Whether or not the miners will actually strike depends largely on the trend of the discussion of the coal tax resolution which comes up in the House of Commons to-morrow. Although it is generaly supposed that the coal owners have been backing the miners with the object of bringing pressure on the government to modify the coal taxation project, there are signs of a division of opinion since the federation reached its grave decision, and some of the influential owners, especially those not exporting coal, are counselling prudence.

The miners' reason for advocating a strike appears to be based on fear that the owners will recoup themselves from the tax by an equivalent reduction in wages.

Labor and Export Tax.

LONDON, May 6.—The final decision in regard to shutting down the pits will rest with the national conference of miners' delegates, to be held in London to-morrow. The majority of the local councils who have taken a definite stand have voted in favor of a stoppage. But there are many opponents to this course, and non-committal votes. The delegates of the National Federation will have to settle the question when they are able to review the whole situation in the light of to-night's debate in the House of Commons. The conference will order a cessation of work.

A delegates' meeting, representing 170,000 miners, held at Cardiff to-day, passed a resolution to give the London Conference a free hand. The coal companies are anxious that the men should strike, and thus furnish an example to Parliament of the unpopularity of the coal export tax.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The news received from the Field of Labor for the week ending May 3, shows no diminution in the struggle that is waging between the capitalist class and the working class.

As in preceding weeks there were strikes for increased wages and decreased hours, and the recognition of unions, on the part of the workers that have been bitterly opposed by the employers.

These strikes have occurred in industries in which the country is continually been informed "unexampled prosperity prevails." They involved the building trades, mechanics, railroaders, the miners, telephone linemen, and machinists. In adition there have been lockouts and threats of strike that denote much smouldering dissatisfaction, showing that where there are no strikes there is still discontent and misery.

The building trades strikes include the strike at Waterbury, Conn., for an eight hour day and employment of union labor only, involving 150 carpenters; the strike at Yonkers, N. Y., of 700 bricklayers, plasterers, stone masons, and hodcarriers, for 55 cents an hour and half holiday Saturday; the strike at Trenton, N. J., of plumbers for eight hours and 31¼ cents an hour (a strike of carpenters and masons, begun two weeks ago, still continues); the strike at Columbus, O., where the carpenters want an increase of ten cents an hour and an eight hour day; the strike at Grand Rapids, Mich., where plumbers seek to enforce a new wage scale; the strike at Youngstown, O., where the plumbers want pipe works now done by apprentices, to be done by journeymen, and the plasterers want an eight hour day with nine hours pay ($3), and finally the strike of 600 tar roofers in Greater New York and Jersey City for an eight hour day and the renewal of yearly contract.

On the railroads strikes occurred as follows: In Springfield, Mass., 110 freight handlers employed in the yards of the Boston and Maine, Boston and Albany, New York, New Haven and Hartford railroads, struck for an increase of wage from $1.50 to $1.90. The freight handlers on the Erie Railroad, at Port Jervis, also struck, cause not given. The section men employed at Williamsport, Pa., on the low grade division of the Pennsylvania Railroad struck for higher wages; 300 men struck at the car shops of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, at Dover, N. J., for the reinstatement of two discharged men; later this strike extended to the car shops of the same company at Scranton, Pa., where 1,000 men went out. A strike at the Ashley shops, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., of the Jersey Central because of the discharge of 15 men formerly employed there. There was a strike in these shops four weeks ago, which was "amicably settled" by the reinstatement of 30 men, with whom the 15 men now discharged were included. The men on the Canadian Pacific Railroad demanded an increase of five per cent; 800 engineers, brakemen, conductors, etc., employed on the Brooklyn "L" roads demanded the reinstatement of a discharged conductor and the recognition of the Lexington Association, in which they are organized. These demands were not granted, and strike talk is the order of the day.

Two strikes of telephone linemen occurred. One occurred at Altoona, Pa., where those employed by the Bell Telephone Company and the city struck for higher wages. The city granted the demands, while the company filled the places of the strikers. The other occurred at Boston. It is for a minimum rate of $3 a day; 420 men employed by the Boston "L" and all the telephone, telegraph, and electric light companies are involved.

The coal mines at Red Lodge, Mont., owned by the Northern Pacific Railroad, and at Bridger, Montana, owned by Senator Clark, have closed down, throwing 600 men out of employment. The trouble is over an eight hour day, which Clark promised the miners in the advent of his election, a promise which he now repudiates. The East Helena, Mont., mines of the American Smelting Company have closed down, throwing 1,000 men out of employment. The company refuses to grant "union" demands.

The machinists of Buffalo and vicinity to the number of 1,500 struck for the nine hour day. The machinists have presented their demands for a nine hour day to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company at Wilkesbarre, and the Illinois Central at Chicago, threatening a general strike in case the demands are not granted. The Lehigh Valley has the matter under consideration, the Illinois Central positively refuses to grant the demand, and a strike is said to be imminent.

The Anaconda Mining Company at Butte, Mont., has granted a nine hour day to machinists at its smelters. It will not "recognize" the union, however, and none of its strikers will be taken back.

A demand for the nine hour day has also been made in Cincinnati, Milwaukee, New Haven, New York, and in the principal large cities. In New York it meets with the opposition of R. Hoe & Co., in New Haven, with that of the Winchester Arms Company. About 5,000 men are employed in these two places.

The Executive Board of the International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics, in session at Toledo, O., during the week, decided to support the machinists in the demand for a shorter work day. In view of the foregoing, what becomes of President of the Machinists O'Connell's claims that "all the employers are in favor of the nine hour day," that "there will be no need of striking if we all get together," that "the interests of capital and labor are identical," ad nausem?

Other strikes occurred among the restaurant workers of San Francisco, for an advance in wages, one day a week off with pay, and the employment of none but union help. In fifteen shops in Springfield, Mass., where fifty metal workers wanted an eight hour day; in Mohr & Company's wood carving factory at 134th street, N. Y., against a reduction of wage for piece workers and one hour icrease of daily labor.

The molders of the Standard shops at Perth Amboy, N. J., were locked out. They had threatened to strike on May 1. They were notified on that day that their services were no longer required. The 500 hatters employed by the Mercy Hat Manufacturing Company at Newark, N. ., were locked out, as the company decided to run a non-union shop.

The Saco and Patte machine shops at Saco, Me., reduced their working force by laying off 150 men. This is the third reduction within a month. One hundred and fifty men were discharged at the steel rail department of the National Steel Company's plant at Youngstown, O. The steel rail mill will be discontinued, and removed to the Illinois Steel Company at Chicago. These mills are under the control of the United States Corporation.

Strikes are threatened in Newark, N. „ where eight local carpenter unions want $3 a day wages; and on the East Side, New York, where 1,000 Hebrew bakers want a shorter work day.

And so the conflict rages all over the country, affording abundant evidence of the Socialist contention of the existence of the class struggle.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ward, while also looking backward. No longer does the working class of the twentieth century equipped with the experience of past years, satisfy itself with a demand for an eight-hour day. It knows that such demands are superannuated. Years ago it was thought to be wise to ask for little, in the belief that it would be granted. The man who asks a robber for a pittance of that of which he has been robbed, has a small chance of receiving anything; but he who asks for that to which he is entitled, has a moral force which imparts dignity to his demands. Labor is the producer of all wealth, and it is immoral, consequently, to permit the capitalist class to rob it of that wealth. No one workingman can be emancipated unless all the workers are emancipated. And no emancipation of the working class is possible, unless it include the working classes of all nations. The Socialist Labor Party sends its greetings to the workers in all the lends the world over. It sends them a message to inform them that we, the working class, of America, the leading capitalist nation of the world, recognize our important position, and will do our duty accordingly.

The speaker then referred to the DAILY PEOPLE. Said he: "There is not in the whole English-speaking world, one English daily Socialist newspaper, except the DAILY PEOPLE. Despite the earlier capitalist development of other English-speaking countries than ours, despite its absolute necessity in the teaching and guidance of the working class, such a newspaper has been lacking. We, here in America, have accomplished the task of launching such a newspaper within a brief period, despite tremendous obstacles. Our situation and our achievements have been such that to-day, we in America are looked up to by the workers of the world, who ask what will the members of our class there do? Upon the realization of the May Day aspirations of the laboring class, America will be what it was intended to be. The American people have no other foe but the capitalist class. May Day sings a double song; the song of the victorious march of the proletariat, and at the same time, the funeral dirge of capitalism.

In conclusion the speaker bade the audience good night, expressing the hope that all would continue to meet until the hosts of labor shall be so great as to overflow this hall and others halls; also the parks and public squares, until their numbers be so large to overcome all fake reform movements and result in the overthrow of the capitalist system. [Long and prolonged applause.]

ARTHUR KEEP.

Arthur Keep was the next speaker. He compared the cleanness of purpose manifested at this May Day gathering with those of the past. In the past it was customary to make a demand for eight hours only, while to-day a demand is made for the overthrow of the capitalist system and the substitution therefor of the Co-operative Commonwealth, in which the workers shall get all that they produce.

The chairman, Lucien Sanial, then brought the meeting to a close. In so doing he voiced the hope that ere next May Day, the ignorance of the working class in matters of economics will be greatly dispelled. He also mentioned the great work being done by J. P. Morgan and other trustifiers in hastening the development of the Socialist Movement by their vast concentrations. The meeting adjourned with three cheers and a tiger for International Socialism.

Demand For Pan-American Stamps.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Applications for the new Pan-American stamp are pouring into the Post Office Department at the rate of 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 per day and are constantly increasing in number. The capacity of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is only 2,000,000. In order to limit the sale to something like a normal limit the Department has decided to curtail all orders and to emphasize its ruling that Pan-American stamps are to be sold only on specific application. In New York city the first installment has been exhausted.

Chinese Laundrymen Organize.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Chinamen of Washington have banded together for mutual advantage. They have formed a regular "labor" union, known as the Dop Sang Kong Saw, which is supposed to mean the United Laundrymen's Society of Washington. Cut rates will be strictly tabooed. The indorsement of the American Federation of Labor has not yet been asked for; nor does Minister Wu stand sponsor for the undertaking.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

The news from the Field of Capital for the week ending May 4, recorded much of interest and importance concerning capitalist concentration and absorption.

The dominating factors, directly and indirectly in this news, were the Morgan syndicate, the Standard Oil Company and the American Tobacco and Cigar Trust.

The Morgan syndicate, by which is meant the financial interests headed by the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., created a sensation during the week by inaugurating the first steps in the direction of the consolidation of some of the largest trans-atlantic shipping interests, by the purchase of the Leyland Line of steamers. The purchase of the Leyland Line is said to be tantamount to its consolidation with the Atlantic Transport Company The Leyland property was recently appraised at £15,000,000. It owns sixty-five vessels, that run from Liverpool and London to New York, Boston, New Orleans, Quebec, Montreal, the West Indies and the Mediterranean. The Atlantic Transport Company's fleet is estimated to be worth £4,000,000, making the total amount involved £19,000,000, or near $100,000,000. This, it is said will give the syndicate control of the largest ocean tonnoge, and a means of sending the United States Steel Corporation's products to all parts of the world.

The Morgan interests have not stopped here, however. At Wilkesbarre, Pa., the Temple Iron Company, one of its properties, negotiated for the valuable property of the West End Coal Company. There is no doubt that the deal will be closed. With it will go a more absolute control of the anthracite coal industry in Pennsylvania by Morgan & Co. A despatch from Athens, O., during the week stated that practically the whole coal industry of the Hocking and Sunday Creek valleys would come under the control of the Morgan syndicate. Morgan & Co. were also reported during the week as being after the Nova Scotia Steel Company's properties at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, for the United States Steel Corporation. This corporation purchased the Aragon Iron Mine, situated near Norway, Mich., for $2,500,000, thus absorbing another valuable property.

Taking it all in all, it was a very busy week for the Morgan syndicate.

The strategic step of the Standard Oil Company, noted last week, will ,it is reported, compel many independent oil companies in the Beumont, Texas, field to consolidate into one company with a capital of either $50,000,000 or $100,000,000. Thus does competition destroy consolidation!

The American Cigar Company, the Havana-American Company—both properties of the Tobacco Trust—were reported as negotiating with five or six large Chicago firms, with the intention of forming a cigar consolidation with a capital of $60,000,000. In addition it is reported that other "deals" are under way, that will swell the capital to $100,000,000.

A despatch from Wheeling, W. Va., stated that three and probably other Wheeling stogie manufacturing concerns had been approached to enter into a consolidation that, it is said, will include the larger factories in Pittsburg as well as those in Wheeling. It is said that a syndicate of men interested in the American Cigar Company is pushing the stogie consolidation. From Louisville came the information that the Continental Tobacco Company (another Tobacco Trust property) had purchased the three large warehouses of the Southern Warehouse Company of that city.

Many new trusts were formed during the week. First, in capitalization, was the ship building trust of shipyards on the Atlantic and California coasts, with $70,000,000 capital. Following came a Straw Hat Trust known as the American Straw Hat Manufacturing Company, and composed of fifteen New York and three Baltimore firms, capital $12,000,000; an Upper Leather Trust, with Pittsburg as headquarters, and $10,000,000 capital; a Stove Trust, made up of principal manufacturers of the country and organized on lines similar to those of the United States Steel Corporation; a Piano Trust with $50,000,000 capitalization, and headquarters in New York; a California Raisin Trust, representing 90 per cent of seeded raisin, and 75 per cent of raw product, capital $300,000; and finally a Southern Ice Trust (the Hammond Ice Company of Baltimore), capital $2,000,000. A Farm Implements Trust and a Gas and Gasolene Stove Trust, capital not given, were also proposed. In addition there were many absorptions by the Union Lead and Oil Company; the Foundry Trust; the Mount Vernon-Woodbury Cotton Duck Company, and the Samoset Corporation, at Pawtucket.

Thus ends a week of big consolidations, absorptions and concentrations

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A NEW MILL

THAT SHOWS THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN CAPITALISM.

One of the Largest Buildings of its Kind in the World—Lesson It Should Teach to the Working Class Necessity for the Ownership, by Society, of the Means of Production.

In Ure's "Cotton Manufacture," 1878, there is an interesting description of a cotton mill, and a contrast drawn between it, and the mills that preceded it. It is hailed as a giant, and its dimensions are given as 160 feet long, 50 feet wide, and two stories high. Contrast that with the one described in the Manchester, N. H., "Union."

* * *

The huge mill of the printing department of the Manchester corporation wibch is approaching completion and which is one of the largest buildings of the kind in the world, stands on the east bank of the Merrimack river, below Granite street, and viewed from any point, is a most impressive structure. Not as fine architectural piles are impressive, but having the dignity which attaches to immense industrial power and success. It is essentially a big mill and speaks of ment under the entire structure. The total floor space of the mill is 706,953 square feet, something over sixteen acres.

The work of construction has been necessarily protracted owing to the magnitude of the undertaking. The excavations and laying of the foundations required months of time, the former being carried to a depth of thirty feet in some places. All kinds of deposit was struck by the workmen, and in some places piles were driven before the foundation stones were laid. Eleven thousand cubic yards of stone were used in the foundation and 2,000 cubic yards of cut stone have been used for window and door sills. The best of lumber has been put into the structure to the amount of 4,000,000 feet, and 8,000,000 bricks have been used in the walls.

The equipment of the mill will be in every way up-to-date. Use will be made of steam, water and electric power; the steam being generated north of Granite street and conveyed to the several points big things. Its west wall stretches along the river front for a distance of 774 feet, while its north and south wings are each 330 feet long, making a total length of 1430 feet. Then, largely hidden from view are color shops department and engraving and sketching rooms, projecting from the east side of the body of the mill, between the wings. These are 120 x 120.8 feet; and 50 x 100 and 50 x 106 feet respectively, and one story in height. The main building, including both wings is four stories in height and has an average width of 100 feet. There is a basethrough the subway under the thoroughfare, the water power being that of two turbines, and the electric current being furnished by the Manchester Traction Light and Power Company. The machinery will be taken from the mills now running, which are seriously congested. The heating will be by hot air, two 11½ feet and two feet13thirteenrnlikegker h feet and two 13 feet Sturtevant blowers having installed into this work. These will be run by two engines, one of seventy-five and the other of 100 horse power. The entire structure is equipped with automatic sprinklers.

* * *

Such a development could occur only under capitalism. The tendency to-day is to create larger and ever larger structures, and as the size of the plant grows, it follows that the number of persons participating in its ownership decreases. It also follows that the workers in such a mill are subjected to newer and more grinding conditions. They must work for smaller wages, and they must be content with a smaller proportionate share of their product.

Vast changes have come since the days when the New England woman spun and weaved in the little New England cottage. She was the mother of a family that was independent and self-supporting. Its members did not have to ask anyone for an opportunity to work. They controlled what they produced and the return for their labor depended dily on the extent of their labor. Some of the conditions under which they lived may not have been the most pleasant. They were pioneers in a comparatively new country, but they were able to procure,through their own endeavors enough to eat, and enough to wear. Contemporary history pictures them as a contented, happy, healthy race.

New conditions have changed all this, and the descendants of the New Englanders are the reverse of happy and contented. They live in the most precarious way. They must enter that new mill, of which a description is given above, and they must beg for a chance to work. In order to obtain that chance, they must submit absolutely to the conditions that the mill owners see fit to impose. That those conditions are degrading and brutalizing the mill population of Manchester bears witness.

They will continue to be brutalizing and degrading until the working class takes back the instruments of production that have been stolen from it, and uses them for its own benefit, instead of using them as now to its detriment.

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SECTION BUFFALO, S. L. P., BRANCH 4, meets at International Hall, 251 E. Genesee st., nearMichigan st., upst. Pubilc lectures and discussion on questions pertaining to Socialism, every Monday, 8 p. m., except 4th Monday of month, which is reserved for business meeting. Everybody welcome. Bring friends along. 461

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue. Newark, N. J. 485

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peschine ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 486

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary K. Wallberg. 408

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 W. 143d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p. m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Tuesoay, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Suscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets every second Sunday of the month, 2.30 p. m., headquarters, 1304 Germantown avenue. BRANCH No. 1 meets every Tuesday evening same place.

LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129½ W. First street, corner Spring. 435

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets on every second Sunday of the month at 2.30 p. m., at its headquarters, 1304 Germantown aveune. Branch No. 1 meets on every Tuesday evening at the same place.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Westville Branch mets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

VALUE, PRICE, AND PROFIT.
An Address to Workingmen.
By KARL MARX.
Edited by his Daughter, Eleanor Marx Aveling. With an Introduction and Annotations by Lucien Sanial.

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The table of contents enables the reader to tell at a glance where to look for the information desired on any specific point.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191

What work's, my countrymen, in hand?
Where go you
With bats and clubs? The matter? Speak,
I pray you.
SHAKESPEARE.

A DEMONSTRATION.

More than once comes the wail to this office that "success is impossible": "the enemy is so strong," his "wiles are so numerous," and " the masses are so unsophisticated" that "confusion will ever reign supreme," the "truth of Socialism can not reach them," "the Socialist Labor Party can never be appreciated." The men and women of little faith, who are so readily discouraged by appearances, should gather some little courage from a recent striking event that has thrilled with joy and nerved the already amply enthusiastic and nerveful hosts of the S. L. P.

When, 22 months ago, the crash of July 10 took place, the National organ of the S. L. P., THE PEOPLE, then a weekly only, was suddenly confronted with an exact imitation,—as far as external appearances could go. Not until the bogus publication was looked into could the false ring of the counterfeit be distinguished: in name, vignette, size of paper, nad distribution of the articles, the counterfeit followed closely the genuine paper.

Nor was that all. Altho' the assailants were ignominiously driven from THE PEOPLE'S editorial room, and all the paper's archives, correspondence, etc., was saved, there remained, nevertheless, in the hands of the Kangaroos the paper's mailing-list, P. O. permit, exchange-list and all such other parts of THE PEOPLE'S essential machinery of distribution, that had been confided by the Party to the worthless "Volkszeitung."

A completer instance of power to confuse, a completer opportunity to blanket the Right and give a chance to the Wrong, can hardly be imagined. On the morning of July 11, 1899, THE PEOPLE had to start to rebuild its own mechanism of distribution, so as to be able to reach the public, and in the doing of this it encountered the added difficulty of crossing that gate to the public—the P. O. The Kangaroos had invoked the aid of the capitalist government in the behalf of their counterfeit. For four days THE PEOPLE bundles lay stacked up in the P. O. It was not until the fifth day that that barrier was cleared and THE PEOPLE could reach the outside world. The counterfeit article, now known as "The Bogus," had this full time the lead of THE PEOPLE, and it could fly from the start fully equipped with THE PEOPLE'S mailing-list, etc.

And yet, what happened? Were the masses taken in? Was the desired confusion reached? Was the Truth blanketed and the Lie swallowed? In short, did "The Bogus" prosper and did THE PEOPLE pine away? If, indeed, the power of the foes of Socialism were what weak souls judge from appearances, and if the masses were the gullible beings they are rashly taken for by the superficial observer, the answers to the above questions would have to be a series of emphatic affirmations. Yet not so! One emphatic NO is brought out by the facts: Within a few months "The Bogus" began to betray decided signs of decomposition: the signs of decomposition increased and multiplied: from being self-sustaining, the day it started its pirate career with THE PEOPLE'S property, its deficit grew and gathered size, until its last official report, altho' visibly doctored, registered a weekly deficit of $98.61, and finally, it curled up and died, dropping the name that it had usurped. Hand in hand with this negative demonstration, a positive demonstration was taking place. THE PEOPLE beat its way through all obstacles; it steadily rebuilt its machinery of distribution, which speedily became larger than the old one; its circulation gained with rapid strides; within a year it gave birth to the DAILY PEOPLE,—the first daily Socialist paper in the English language, and the pride of the S. L. P.; and to-day it sails undisputed, with its old respected and never abandoned name, the waters at the bottom of which the crazy craft of "The Bogus" lies wrecked.

No! Neither is the enemy the irresistible power that Pusillanimity imputes to it, nor are the masses the hopeless "stuffees" that Ignorance takes them for. Thoroughness in principle, firmness in tactics is THE power of the day. Subservient thereto the spheres ever have moved.

As with THE PEOPLE, so with the S. L. P. Its imitators must go under, one after the other. Space in Sociology has no more room, than has space in Nature, for the absurd, because incoherent, or for the incoherent, because absurd.

HOISTED BY ITS OWN PETARD.

The Buffalo "Express" expresses great indignation at a "trick of trade" resorted to by certain tobacco dealers, who "are not in the Trust," to advertise their own goods. The trick consists in a circular, bearing the pontifical unction: "Allied Printing Trades Council" of Milvaukee, denouncing in the usual populistic vein "the octopus that stands in the way of success to the common citizen," declaring that "it is to the interest of every good American citizen to purchase only such tobacco that bears the Union Label,"—and closing with a puff for certain firms. The "Express" is indignant at such an "unscrupulous method of advertising"; and its indignation boils over at the thought that "the plea in behalf of the firms puffed hangs on the fiction that there is no Union labor in the tobacco factories controlled by the Trust," whereas the labor in the Trust factories is Union labor!

Enjoyable is the plight of this Trust-mouthling, hoisted by its own petard.

The facts have been piled mountain-high that prove the label of the pure and simple Union is, on the one hand, an advertising medium for capitalist firms, and, on the other hand and as a result thereof, itself an article of merchandise on which the Labor Fakir traffics. Unions untold have placed Fakirs untold at the service of firms—for good round salaries, of course,—to travel through the country, "to announce that such-and-such a firm is a 'Union firm,' sanctified with the label." The "Unionism" of the shop, attested to by the label, in one and all cases cured and covered all the Union violations that continued in the respective shops: the wages and the treatment of the men continued to cry to heaven; but the "label," sold and bought, was used by the labor-fleecing firm to stop the mouth of opposition, and thereby to puff itself,—of course at the expense of competitors, who, "Union" or no "Union," "label" or no "label," had either been previously chicaned by the Fakirs, or were being dieted for future "negotiations." All this has been proved over and over again; it has been proved with greatest frequency in connection with just the International Cigarmakers' Union and its "label," not to mention the Harry White Garment Workers, the Phillips Hatters, etc., and, what is more, none better know the charges to be true than the capitalist firms themselves.

In view of all this, the cause of the bitter tears shed by the "Express" is not indignation, but rage at seeing that a "trick of trade," pursued by itself, is now turned against it. Indeed, bizarre is the posture of indignation on the part of a capitalist concern, like a capitalist newspaper, that sells its advertising columns with even-handed impartiality, taking in puffs for pay from firms that cut one another's throat,—bizarre is the posture of indignation, struck by such a practiser of capitalist business harlotry, at the identical practice indulged in by the nasty imitator of the capitalist—the Labor Fakir.

THE CUDAHY AFFAIR DEVELOPING.

One may well imagine the annoyance felt by Judge Baker, the magistrate who presided in Omaha at the trial of James Callahan for alleged complicity in the Cudahy kidnapping affair, when the jury, after a short night's consideration of the testimony brought in, as they were bound by their oaths and common intelligence, a verdict of "not guilty." The conduct, however, of the magistrate was so shockingly undignified, one may almost say criminal, that it opens vistas for conjecture infinitely more incriminating to the "elite" conspiracy, now commonly known as the Cudahy Case.

From the time of the kidnapping it was pointed out in these columns that the matter bore intrinsic evidence of being a plot planned, engineered, and executed by men skilled in the daring exploits of the legalized crime, called Stock and Produce Exchange "transactions." It was also pointed out that attempts to throw suspicion upon workingmen, unlettered and unpractised in the making of such perfect combinations, was but a blind to protect the evil-doers. The malefactors, who, beyond a doubt, are of the Cudahy "elite" set itself, and who, accordingly, are themselves past-managers of the machinery of the law, set all its wheels in motion in a direction opposite to their own. Their tracks would be covered if a victim could be found. The arrest, indictment and prosecution of James Callahan, a poor workingman, was intended to furnish the needed victim. But the victim escaped, thanks to the sturdiness of the jury in the case. No wonder the Cudahy set of "elites" is violent with rage. And that explains both the antics by the baffled police and the still worse antics of the more baffled Judge Baker.

When Judge Baker recovered his breath, knocked out by the verdict that told him as clear as clear could be that his manipulations to convict an innocent man had been seen through, he is reported as having gasped out:

"If Callahan had made his own choice of a jury, he could not have selected twelve men who would have served him more faithfully. If the State for its part had made the selection, I know of no man it could have named who could have been less careful of its interests. The jury is discharged without the compliments of the Court, and the prisoner is likewise turned loose as to this trial. I presume to continue the criminal practices in which you have failed to check him. I do not know what motive actuated you in reaching this decision, but I hope none of you will ever appear again in this jury box."

Is there on record a worse exhibition of judicial indecency and arrogation of rights? A jury insulted; and a prisoner, just acquitted under the laws of the land that this Judge is sworn to bow to, has his charatcer smirched by an "obiter dictum!"

The conduct of Judge Baker goes far to confirm the theory that the kidnappers in the case are of his own set. His conduct shows the criminal and inhuman lengths to which individuals of that set of labor-fleecers, together with their lackeys in government, are capable of going; and the mental condition that this reprobate magistrate betrays at the escape of his victim clearly denotes, not the self-possessed indignation of a Judge, but the fury of an official malefactor, who had staked all upon success, and who, having failed, finds himself out of cover.

When, at the time, the Cudahy affair was taken up in these columns, it was pronounced an incident that marked an epoch in the evolution of class-development in the nation. Judge Baker's indecency places a cap-stone on the affair. It also justifies the expectation that the affair may yet develop into monumental proportions.

IS CITY'S MONEY CROKER'S MONEY?

While the self-respecting element of this city is on the alert against the insult of charity that the social plunderers not infrequently seek to heap upon it, it awoke yesterday morning to discover that, at least in the eyes of some folks, it has been the object of charity at the hands of Mr. Richard Croker.

The students of the College of the City of New York have a college publication, "The Review," administered by a set of officers chosen by themselves out of their own ranks. The last issue of the publication contains an article by a student critcising Mr. Richard Croker. So soon as informed thereof, the president of the College, Mr. Alexander S. Webb, summoned the managing Editor of "The Review" before him, condemned his course in permitting such an article, and ordered the edition called in. And what was the reason for all this? Perchance that the article was not couched in academic language? No; the article did not lie open to such a charge. Or was the article condemned and the edition called in because the attack was false? Yet, again, No! The reason given by President Webb for his course was, now mark you:

"An institution supported by the people's money can't afford to antagonize the party in power."

Translated into the vernacular, and cleansed of verbiage, the "reason" means that the students of the College of the City of New York are considered to be the beneficiaries of the charity of Mr. Richard Croker and his party. And this, in turn means that the city's money is Mr. Croker's and Tammany's money.

Away with the stated and the implied affront done to the working people of this city by President Webb! Away with the ignoble and youth-emasculating policy that his stand would set up! Away with the absurd political or social theory implied thereby!

A party in power is not master, but servant. Out of power, criticisms upon it would be pure abstractions. It is when in power that a party should be criticised, if it deserves criticism. A party in power is the trustee of the public moneys put in its hands. It is there to administer these according to the will, not of office-holders or their political organization, but of the people, in the hollow of whose hands are those officials, together with their whole party. So far from "being in power" being a reason why a party should not be critcised, its "being in power" justifies criticism, aye, makes it a duty on the citizen to criticise it, if it is open to criticism. The socio-political theory, upon which Pres. Webb proceeds, stands upon its head.

From time immemorial Colleges have been considered the fosterers of noble sentiments, and of the manhood needful to express them. The student's heart is proverbially the heart of generous impulses. If Mr. Richard Croker's public conduct or career has ought in it that is repulsive to civic virtues, whose heart, if not the true and pure student's is to throb the first note of condemnation? To repress this instinct is to chill the noble ardor of youth. To promote the instinct should be the care of those filling the responsible position of superintending the education of the future citizen. In throwing a wet blanket upon this instinct by rebuking "The Review," Pres. Webb has seriously failed in his calling.

Finally, it is not thanks to Mr. Croker or his party that the moneys are there with which to support the College of the City of New York. The College is supported with wealth produced by the Working Class. If consideration is due to anyone for those funds, such consideration is due exclusively to the Working Class. It is an affront to the Working Class—the class that raises this wealth—to place the College of the City of New York in an attitude of gratitude to the Richard Croker class—the class that clubs and shoots it.

President Webb missed an opportunity, not merely to vindicate the right of a free press, but to shield and thereby promote the noble instincts of the student world.

A Norwegian, Odilon Hanneborg, of Christiana, has invented an apparatus for lighting dark rooms, mines, forts, ships, etc. It consists of a mirror, mounted to turn towards the sun in its daily course, by clock mechanism or by hand; a vertical tube, lined with mirrors and having a refracting bulb at the lower end, conveys the rays of light into the dark room.

Now, servants should not expect to have this invention applied in the dark little rooms where they have to sleep. They don't need it. They get up before light and work till after dark.

It will probably be chiefly used for trunk rooms, store rooms, etc.

The "records" that are being made on the Stock Exchange are sure to have another side before we commence to pick our summer fruits. Everybody knows that the present quotations are the result of a mania that will prove as disastrous as the South Sea Bubble, as the mad speculation of 1873, or the "wise and conservative policy" that led to the disaster of 1894. All the symptoms are present; nothing is wanting excepting the first crash, and the "directive genius" of the financial interests in this country have that in preparation. That the coming panic will be more far-reaching and more disastrous than former ones there can be no doubt. Capitalism is a nervous wreck, and is impotent to help itself when one of its "dizzy spells" comes on. Because it grows hysterical, because it crams its maw with water, because it is sending victims to take a post-graduate course in lunacy, it does not follow that it will be able to bear up under the weight of its own idocy. It is consoling to know that the higher they build, the harder they fall, and that our astute financiers have reached a point where we may expect a larger crop of gentlemen who did not know that our industrial system is "loaded."

Those who object to the action of the Passaic policemen, who violently assaulted the girls on strike at the American Cigar Factory, seem to forget that the policemen were doing the very thing that they are there to do. They were not placed on the force to protect the girls. They were not selected because the rights of the working class were being trampled under foot. On the contrary, they were selected by the factory owners, who, in turn, were placed in power to do the selecting, by the "no politics in unions" theory, to protect factory owners, to enforce laws passed in the interests of factory owners, and to fight off, by force, if necessary, all attempts on the part of the workers to advance their cause. A policeman dragging a girl around by the hair is no more inhuman than is the fact that Pierre Lorillard drains the life's blood out of those girls in order that he may increase the number of his fast horses, and spend a little more money on his yachts. Pierre Lorillard is the one to say what the policeman shall do, and whom the policeman shall club. The courts recognize this, and when the girls were fined $50 for being clubbed, and having their hair torn out by the roots, the courts, in their turn, did the work assigned to them, and which they are given an opportunity to do by the "no politics in union" Labor Fakir slogan.

The commissary scandals in Manila have ripened sufficiently for someone to get a coat of whitewash. The governmet was robbed in almost every department, but the major portion of the stealing was done here in this country. The little that was taken in Manila—it was only a matter of fifty or more thousand dollars—would not have caused a breath of opposition had it not been for the fact that the men at this end of the line wished everything that was going. The Armour Company, with its canned hoofs and entrails, Wanamaker with his sheepskin shoes, the clothing manufacturers with all-wool suits made of cotton have all they can do to take everything they lay their hands on. A government job of any kind, because of the fact that it is not everlasting, must be used for all it is worth while it is on. For this reason those who hold government jobs almost invariably push things while the sun shines.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF "REFORMERS."

Citizens of the country, particularly those of this city, are accustomed by this time to the annual exhibition of the mentality of the "reformer." Every year, towards this season, he turns up. Mayoralty campaigns, however, are his forte. It is then he comes out strong. Accordingly, the article is just now blossoming forth in all its splendor in this city, where a Mayoralty campaign is to be fought out next November. The circumstance that these splendors are annually in view may cause some to imagine that they would cloy upon the palate of the observer. Not so. It is a feature of the reformer that his splendors always offer new surprises; accordingly, always furnish at least one new "horrible example" with which to point a moral and adorn a tale. It so happens this year again. The "Citizens' Union," having solemnly met and promulgated a platform, by virtue of which (if successful), purity of government, with all its incidental blessings, is to descend upon the city like a refreshing shower, the surprises, or "horrible examples" above referred to, are as thick as huckleberries on a bush. Let's pick out one, to begin with.

The platform "arraigns" the present government of the city of New York as "a disgrace." Correct! The Citizens' Union proposes to remove the disgrace. A laudable ambition. And now as to the how. The following passage gives an idea; it runs thus:

"They ignore civil service rules, the BULWARK OF EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION;"

but no more than ten lines further down, the "bulwark" is knocked down, as follows:

"They corrupt the police force, however ready is the rank and file to do its duty."

There goes the "bulwark," heels over head!

It is a recognized fact that in no department of the city's service are civil service rules more closely applied or rigorously enforced than in the police department. If civil service rules are even approximately the "bulwark of efficient administration," the administration of the police department must be next to perfect. But the Citizens' Union says that department is corrupted. Either the Citizens' Union is a body of slanderers or it is not. Now, whatever else the Citizens' Union may be (and the Lord only has scope of vision broad enough to take it all in), it does not slander in this particular case. The corruption of the police is one of the established monuments of the land. Accordingly, we have the reformers in the Citizens' Union setting up a "bulwark of effective administration" — the civil service rules— and with the next breath theri "bulwark" is pronounced a thing of air. And there stands the "reformer." impaled as usual, on the horns of his own spineless tenets.

Civil Service rules are no bulwark, either of efficient or of any other sort of administration, no more than carpets or frescoes inside of a building can be said to be bulwarks of the building.

Honesty cannot be "ruled" or legislated into man. Honesty, with masses of men, is the result of material conditions, and these, in turn, depend upon the social system the people live under. Accordingly, the bulwark of efficient, honest government can never be "rules;" the bulwark must be the certainty of a livelihood, independent of the will, whim or caprice of anyone else.

It follows that when the Citizens' Union collection of reformers have not a word to say against the capitalist system—a system that by the day renders more and more precarious the independent livelihood of the masses—, when, on the contrary, the gentlemen, by indirection, accept that system as the groundwork for their reformatorial activity, and they then propose civil service rules as a bulwark of good government, they betray an ignorance that is crass concerning the weighty subject that they presume to handle, and they thereby betray a levity of mind that would set to shame the giddiest-headed school girl.

Moreover, it follows that when the Citizens' Union collection of reformers are capable of such a feat as to raise an incidental, like civil service rules, to the rank of a "bulwark," nay, "the bulwark" of good government, and in the same breath admit that the department that most closely adheres to civil service rules is corrupt, the gentlemen betray the fact that they are incapable of recognizing facts, incapable of reasoning; or too intellectually dishonest to draw the right conclusions from the facts that bang them over the head.

Of such material are the "intellectuals" that would lead the workingman through the wilderness of to-day! It is well that they tire not of exhibiting themselves. One may forget the warning that their lives convey.

Political and Economic.

"Citizen and Country," of Toronto, Canada, in commenting on the Herron indecency, ventures to hope that the act of the reverend brother in the Lord will not injure his efficiency as a "socialistic" worker. It condemns him, and, then cites several Canadian cases in which the political life of the debauchers was not ruined, and it believes that the same will occur now. It says that Herron is like the prophets of old, and that his voice will ring through countless ages. This may be a joke, because the bible tells us that the prophets of old had many wives, and it may be that Herron is simply trying to imitate that phase of their existence. His voice may ring through ages, but just at present his voice is simply ringing the changes on the old thread-bare ideas that have been used by every clerical freak that ever made a bid for notoriety.

IS DEPEW AN IDLER?

People who are inclined to look upon Chauncey Depew as an idler should study the matter more closely. If they do they can not but reverse their judgment. Chauncey does not work very hard in production, but he is a mighty consumer. What he turns out is not very great in quantity, but what he turns in is great both in quantity and quality. The proof of this can be drawn from many different sources. First, from patent medicine advertisements; second, from recommendations of articles in the eating and drinking line; third, from accounts of the banquets at which he leads the unterrified in their attempts to scale the heights of the menu, and plant their flag on the tiny glass of liqueur, that is the "well done, thou good and faithful servant" of the industrious diner.

While Depew spends his days and nights attending the funeral rites of good dinners, it must not be thought that he can expend all this energy without due preparation. A cursory glance at the advertising pages of the magazines and newspapers reveals the source of his gigantic powers as a feeder.

He recommends various table waters that improve the complexion, unclog the liver, polish up the kidneys, sharpen the appetite, and brighten the eyes. Then he takes a Pail of Pills for Pink People to accomplish the same end. They are scarcely in his midst when he takes a Cart of Little Liver Pills, and, for the sake of the Anglo-Saxton Alliance, he indulges in a few of those imported dainties known as Screechem's Pills. But man liveth not by pills alone, and, though trusting to the pillular news, we might be led to believe that Depew lives on them, further examination reveals the fact that he does not.

He takes stomach bitters, nerve tonics, sarsaparillas, and various stimulants. He indulges in hair tonic. He even washes himself with various soaps, and he tells others to "go and do likewise." He takes the bitters and the tonics so that he will get up some inclination for the pills, but before he takes them he indulges in a little solid food. There are over thirty articles on the list, Ayer's, Hood's, Vin Mariani, etc., and they are all taken in the great and noble endeavor to keep his receptive interior up to the requisite.

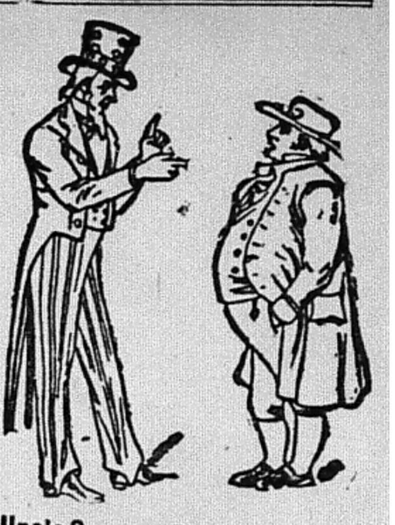
What would the world do if Depew refused to take his regular morning course of appetizers so that he could wade through the exhausting course of the day's eating? What would the world do, if he refused "Red Raven Splits," that "leave no bad effect," so that he could make room for the next morning appetizers? What would the world do were he to discontinue the trying brain work, the intense application of alternately gorging by force, and then disgorging by force? What, in a word, would the world do, were Depew to revert to the primitive stages of humanity where a man eats what he needs, instead of eating what he can force himself by the hydraulic and pneumatic pressure of a saline laxative, and a stomach irritant? Why, the world would eat itself into a comfortable feeling of pleasure that is so disastrous to civilization, instead of going hungry as it does at times.

But Depew does not spend all his time on eating. He also drinks. How many times we have stopped at a page to admire his sleek, smooth, butler-like face as it headed the announcement that his nerve had been improved by taking fourteen bottles of Paine's Celery Compound, and that he is now able to sleep since he absorbed nine bottles of Dr. Greene's Nervura! He finds their restful, soothing, bracing effcets last long enough to enable him to get his pills again. Before he took them he was wasting away, he had become as pale as one of his own jokes, but after taking them he picked up wonderfully, and among the things that he picked up were several jokes that other people had been unmanly enough to tell many times before, which were entirely new to him. He feared that something was the matter with him, because people fell asleep when he talked, but thanks to the great discovery which he has the honor to recommend, he is now able to keep his audience awake by hiring a brass band.

Then in the lighter walks of life he has done good service. In the vicinity of THE PEOPLE office there is a large sign which recounts the beauties of a drink known as Benedictine. It is not good to put in the bottle of an infant, even though the bottle is advanced enough to be graduated, but it is one of the toys wherewith men set the earth spinning. On the roof above there is a portrait done in oils, of the same Depew, only this time he is advising people to try a certain brand of cigars. Farther along the street there is a grocery store, and Depew is pictured at a banquet board earnestly exhorting his cheering listeners to try an imitation coffee-substitute. In the same grocery store he stands erect, dressed in the regulation evening costume, and he holds in his hands a box of anchovies, and these also he recommends.

We have never seen him advising people to try a "temperance" drink, or to indulge in ordinary food. He always has some strange, delicate thing, that workingmen are accustomed to provide for others. His pills, tonics, appetizers, cigars, cordials, etc., are evidently his mainstay in life. What a lucky man! He is so abstemious that he does not eat bread. He is so good that he leaves that to the "industrious poor" who sacrifice their sons', mothers', daughters' life in order that they may provide him with the few things that are necessary to his existence.

Something must be amiss with the type font of Mr. Wilshire's Los Angeles "Challenge." In its last issue his name appears only thirty-seven times, and the only type that is used to bring it before the public is everything that exists between billboard and minion.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN.—I like the Socialists well enough but for one thing.

UNCLE SAM.—And what is that?

B. J.—They won't help any movement that leads their way; they won't take one thing at a time; they want the whole loaf or none.

B. J.—Do you mean to say that if they could get half a loaf they would refuse it?

B. J.—I don't mean that.

U. S.—Do you mean to say that if they could get one thing of the many they are after they would refuse it?

B. J.—I don't mean that either.

U. S.—Then what do you mean?

B. J.—Take, for instance, the municipalization of the railroads; do you imagine they would join that?

U. S.—I guess not.

B. J.—Well, there you have it; that is what I meant and that is what don't like in them.

U. S.—Would you support a movement to go to Europe across the Atlantic by rowing in that direction?

B. J.—Not so long as I am sane.

U. S.—Would you have supported a movement to march with an army for the capture of King George's Hessians one by one?

B. J.—Nary.

U. S.—Would you have favored the idea of marching with one man to capture Cornwallis?

B. J.—No! What are you driving at?

U. S.—Now, then, for the same reason that you would not do any of these things, the Socialists wont go into any one idea movement; right they are.

B. J.—But to try to do any of the things you asked me about would be insane.

U. S.—So would the attempt to municipalize the railroads by a movement that demands only their nationalization.

B. J.—Insane?

U. S.—Yes, insane. Do you believe that only railroad magnates hold railroad stocks?

B. J.—No; I guess most other capitalists hold stock of some kind in railroads.

U. S.—Do you believe any of them would like to have his concern nationalized?

B. J.—Nixey.

U. S.—The attempt to nationalize any one of those industries would, seeing that all capitalists have stock in all or most of all, forthwith meet the opposition of all?

B. J.—Guess so; the scalawags would combine in one solid body.

U. S.—It follows that, attacking one industry at a time, would not divide the enemy.

B. J.—No it would not. I don't dispute that. It wouldnt be any easier as far as the enemy is concerned, to attack one industry than to attack them all.

U. S.—Then nothing is gained by going for "one thing at a time?"

B. J.—Nothing is gained as far as the enemy's conduct is concerned.

U .—But——

B. J.—But a good deal is gained as far as the people are concerned.

U S.—How?

B. J.—Don't you see it would be easier to make the people see the beauties of nationalizing an industry than to make them see the beauty of the whole Co-operative Commonwealth?

U. S.—To carry to victory a movement for the nationalization of an industry you would need the vote of the working class, would you not?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—If the movement is to nationalize the railroads you would need the votes of the miners, shoemakers, telegraphers, weavers, farm hands, laborers——

B. J.—We would need the votes of all the workers.

U. S.—Would the striking weaver see the benefit to him of nationalizing the shoe factories as quickly as he would see the benefit to him of nationalizing the mills in which he works?

B. J.—N-n-o-o!

U. S.—Would a striking miner of the Bull Pen of Idaho see the benefit to him of nationalizing the railroads as quickly as he would the nationalizing of the mines, which, in the hands of the boss, are making him old at thirty?

B. J.—N-n-o-o!

U. S.—Would a striking longshoreman see the benefit to him of nationalizing the railroads as readily as he would see the benefit of nationalizing the docks?

B. J.—N-n-o-o!

U. S.—Carry this on with all other industries; what is the result?

B. J.—It looks blue.

U. S.—The result is that when you go with a proposition to nationalize one industry only you virtually deprive yourself of the aid of the workers in all others, all of whom you need.

B. J.—That IS insane!

U. S.—And as the Socialists are not insane, they don't try such insane tactics. The nationalizing of any one of the idustries will be the work of that political party only that demands the nationalization of all. Once in power, it will take them up "one by one." But it can't come into power except upon a whole-loaf platform.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Another Instance.

To THE PEOPLE.—An instructive incident occurred last week in the cigar factory where I am at present working. There are a number of "Volkszeitung" Kangaroos in the shop and about as many Socialist Labor Party men. The great majority of the men, however, are pure and simple trades unionists, neither Kangaroo nor Socialist.

This pure and simple element is composed very largely of honest but unenlightened men who are opposed to Socialism and who do not understand the Socialist Labor Party and still cling to the union superstition. Mixed in with these honest pure and simplers are some of the inevitable scamps, fakirs and skates who are training to become fakirs. The Kangaroos do their dirtiest to keep alive the lie that the Socialist Labor Party is trying to smash trades unionism and that they, the Kangs are good friends of the "yoonion." The only activity they show is in truckling to the head fakirs in the shop and even abasing themselves to curry favor with the cheaper skates. Does this fawning on the crooks and cowardly lying to the honest rank and file of the pure and simplers gain their support for the Kangs? The vote last fall said "No," and what happened in our shop Wednesday, April 10, said it again. On that day the DAILY PEOPLE had an account of the whipping the S. L. P. gave to the "Volkszeitung" gang of Kangs in Justice O'Gorman's court. The news spread through the shop in the manner known to cigarmakers and the DAILY PEOPLE was in great demand. Then from the lips of pure and simplers, who regard the S. L. P. as an enemy but an honest fighting one, rolled out the song:

"Oh Kangaroo! Oh! Kangaroo,
"We didn't do a thing to you."

Along the benches and through the whole shop the song resounded all day. "Give us the words of the next verse," a pure and simpler would say to an S. L. P. man. "Ask that "Volkszeitung" friend of the fakirs for it, he knows it well" would be the answer, and the unlucky Kang would be pestered for the rest of the song. The Kangs were made to feel the blow the S. L. P. had just dealt their corrupt leaders; the contempt of the pure and simplers in the shop for the Kangs could be heard and felt as the refrain:

"You tried to grab the S. L. P.
The S. L. P. grabbed you, and she,
'Oh! Kangaroo, Oh! Kangaroo,
She didn't do a thing to you."

was taken up by the scores of voices.

That these honest pure and simplers hate the S. L. P. is true. They do NOT understand our Party and its tactics. But they respect us as every honest man respects a straight-forward, fighting enemy who scorns to stoop to deceit and lives true to the S. L. P. motto: "Never compromise truth to make a friend nor withhold a blow at error lest you make an enemy." This respect will bear good fruit when the clouds of ignorance and prejudice are dispelled. But they DO understand the Kangs and DESPISE them. The sugar-coating the Kangs give to their Socialism (?) and their catering to the corrupt misleaders of the pure and simple unions only disgust the rank and file whom they seek to win.

J. R. M.

New York, April 17.

Word From Altoona, Pa.

To THE PEOPLE.—Enclosed find P. O. Money Order for $10.00, which is a donation from Section Blair County to the DAILY PEOPLE, part of the proceeds of our first ball, held for the purpose of raising funds for our local headquarters. Our affair was successful beyond our most sanguine expectations. Too much praise and credit can hardly be given to Comrades Moyer, O'Niel and Hanna for the way they engineered the affair, and the other comrades deserve honorable mention also.

We wish you would publish the fact broadcast that the Altoona comrades want the State Convention here; first, because it is ideally and centrally located, therefore gives a better chance for a larger representation; second, we will outdo any other town in welcoming and entertaining the delegates.

We appeal to the coal miners' sections to support our candidacy. Hump yourselves, coal miners. Organize.

DONALD L. MUNRO,

Altoona, Pa., April 24.

Money! Money! Money! Cries the "Volkszeitung."

To THE PEOPLE.—"A barrel without a bottom" was the expression once made by Herman Walter a prominent member of Cigarmakers' Union No. 1, now Union No. 90, when he spoke of the "Volkszeitung." The opinion verifies itself now again. Last Tuesday night no less a personage than "Alte Genosse" Alex. Jonas called on the Board of Union 90 begging for a loan of $500 for the moribund "Volkszeitung." Everything was in readiness for him. Modest was made chairman and the whole ring that helped Negendank, Modest and the "Volkszeitung" to whack out of us cigarmakers $25.75 illegal strike assessments last year was present. Jonas begged and whined for a loan. When asked what security the Volkszeitung Association could give us in return, he avoided over and over again to answer that question. At last he said: "I can not tell." He also stated that he did "not think" the property of the "Volkszeitung" was pledged.

As the matter was referred to a general vote for NEXT SATURDAY, April 27, THE PEOPLE would certainly confer great service by throwing some light on this matter in time, and warn the members of Union 90.

All members affected by this robbery of our Union should be present on Saturday, April 27 and speak and vote against it.

E. A.

New York, April 25, 1901.

[The cigarmaker, particularly the New York cigarmaker, who still needs light to guide him on this matter would not profit by any amount of light now thrown across his path. The cigarmaker who has been plucked during the late disastrous strike and the plucking of whom by his labor fakirs must be clear to him by this time, and in the plucking of whom the "Volkszeitung" gave the fakirs all the aid it could, and the plucking of whom by the aid of deliberately false reports in the "Volkszeitung" would be going on to this day, if the "Volkszeitung" had its way—that cigarmaker, should surely need no further light. To him it should be clear that the "Volkszeitung" is a bundle of lies, and is hand in glove with the Organized Scabbery of the Labor Fakirs, and lives upon moneys extracted from dupes—Ed. THE PEOPLE.]

The O'Connell "Con" Game.

To THE PEOPLE.—O'Connell of the Machinists played his "con" game of "Organize" through this State during the winter. He was here and sung the Siren's song of the Labor Fakir to the tune of the "Nine hour day," "Hundreds are coming in daily," "Think of happy home," "Good time," "Remember the strong organization behind you, backed by the great A. F. of Hell." "Manufacturers are coming our way," "Talked with a number of them," "Lots of 'em signing," "Glad if we don't ask for any more," "Sure thing," "Get in out of the rain," "Initiation raised next month," "Proud to meet you," Finest lot of men I ever seen," "Pay your dues," "Stick to the Union," "Bye bye."

Now it is up to them.

Two weks ago the leading Machine, Iron and Steel manufacturers got together and formed the Manufacturers' Association. I think they have had two meetings. Now, in various factories, men, who have been working up the Union, are being discharged, if not directly, indirectly. For instance, in one shop an active unionist was given a piece-work job which paid over $16.00, but when the job was finished the boss told him the price was $8.00. So he took the hint and got out. the innocently gulled rank and file are asking what is the Union going to do? Mr. Fakir is alarmed. Sunk in his own moral turpitude, the rank and file ignorant of the Class Struggle, hence bereft of that solidarity which strengthens the fighting arm when the enemy strikes, the whole union is a spineless mass of ignorance.

Section Bridgeport challenged them to debate, but though the Secretary has been notified twice we have received no answer. The fakirs have refused to bring it before the meeting.

We can bide our time. Their days are numbered. Swing the hammer!

P. D. Q.

Bridgeport, Conn., April 26.

"Justice" in Troy.

To THE PEOPLE.—We of Troy have the seat of Justice of Rensslaer County here and last two weeks, we have had the article doled out. The County Judge is of the Four Hundred; he knows as much about Justice as a pig does about a holiday. Our District Attorney is of that stamp that he will do anything for a friend, whether right or wrong is not considered. He would do anything against an enemy. The Assistant District Attorney is of the Goo Goo stamp. He tries to make the people think that he is out for Justice at all times.

Last week they succeeded in sending a poor unfortunate to prison for 12½ years for rape. He was a young man who was addicted to drink, and he was caught by an old prostitute who was caught at the badger game a number of times. The language that she used at the trial was scandalous and disgusting, so much so that men had to leave the court room. But the defendant had no money. Therefore "Justice was meted out."

Last summer there was a hypocritical old reprobate named Donovan, who ravished and ruined a twelve-year-old child of a stevedore, as published in THE PEOPLE before. He came before the eyes of this trio with money and political influence, he was guilty as sure as day, as the doctors who examined the child said that they had a clear case against him; but he goes free, so that he can walk the streets with his fiendish smile at little children, looking for another victim. The father of the child made a personal appeal to the District Attorney to send the scoundrel to prison saying that he was a poor man and he did not want money. But is was no use. The Grand Jury failed to find a bill against the man. The Judge, District Attorney, Assistant District Attorney, the Drawer of the Jury, all are Republican. The old reprobate and his nephew, who is a Democratic Supervisor, are staunch party men. Any one with half an eye can see that all capitalist politics are cooked in the one pot.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

Troy, N. Y., April 26.

A Social Democratic Victory.

To THE PEOPLE.—Wisconsin is a stamping ground for freaks. Yesterday a Populist, to-day Sheboygan is a Social Democratic stronghold; 1,442 votes at the last election, 72 more and the town had been captured for—Socialism? nonsense! for the Hon. Charles A. Born, outgoing Republican mayor, and candidate for re-election on the Social Democratic ticket.

Whence this conversion, this sudden change of heart, on the part of the Hon. Charles A. Born, Republican politician and saloon keeper? Hereby hangs a tale and a lesson for the unthinking unity shouters. The great American "Socialist," Mr. Debs, came to Sheybogan in 1897. Quite a crowd went to see the show. Mr. Debs pointed out that Socialism was on its way and just about to turn the corner; so a number volunteered to grab it as it passed. Such was the origin of the Sheboygan Social Democracy.

Various fortunes attended the career of the new-born party, when along came the local election of 1898. Born was the then Republican mayor. Artful, crafty, and ambitious, the perfect type of the cross-roads demagogue—he, Born, a "friend of Labor"—he was, much to the disgust of the silk-stocking element, the then local Republican boss. The cry "keep partisan politics out of local elections," was and is as fashionable at Sheboygan as elsewhere; with this as inspiration, Republicans, Democrats and Social Democrats were soon tumbling over one another to place the Born "friend of Labor" at the head of their ticket. The Social Dems got there first, when their committee waited upon Born to inform him that he had been nominated by them for mayor. His cool reply was that he could not accept the nomination just then. "Wait," said he, "until I have been nominated by the Republicans, then you may endorse my candidacy." Wonderful to relate the Social Dems. got mad, went out and nominated another man. Born made the race on the Republican ticket and was re-elected. The Social Dems received about 400 votes. Born considered that vote, and having in mind the Populist sky-rocket vote deemed it wise to conciliate the Social Dems. No one could tell what might happen. He tried, however, to ride too many horses at once, and tho' pretty slick, got a heavy fall. He was out for the Republican nomination for Congress; made his play, and when it came to a show-down got badly left. His hold as local Republican boss was broken, something had to be done, and quickly at that. He applied for membership in the Social Democracy, was accepted, and a few weeks afterward placed at the head of their local ticket.

Born was on his mettle. Christian Science is quite a factor in Sheboygan. Its adherents number several hundred; these people had to be won over. So Arthur R. Bangs, son of the local Christian Science big mogul, was given second place on the ticket, and J. Witte, another Christian Science apostle, was also placed upon the ticket. Then the sails were trimmed to catch every wind that blew. In their platform, adopted at Concordia Hall, Sheboygan, March 23, 1901, we are informed that they "advocate and endorse American Socialism," and a little further along it is stated that "American Socialism does not propose to interfere with private property."

On a platform of which the above is a sample, this galaxy of freaks went before the people, and Born the "friend of Labor," polled 1442 votes, and the Social Democratic Herald threw a fit, and told us what a great victory Socialism had won at Sheboygan.

Against all this mass of confusion coached and urged on by a broken-down 2x4 Republican politician, stands out a compact, determined little Socialist Labor Party Section of 12 stalwarts. These boys are holding high the banner of the uncompromising S. L. P., and while bestirring themselves to their utmost are biding the time that is surely coming when the workers opening their eyes shall smite, hip and thigh, the crooks and designing politicians who are trying to use them as stepping stones.

I had a talk with Born. He is strongly in favor of unity, oh, so much so that Section Sheboygan S. L. P. is a thorn in his side. He can't hitch it to his chariot. As he put it: "If it were not for those sore heads we would all be united in Sheboygan." One does hear some droll things at times. I was trying to make it apparent to the gentleman that all the Socialists were united in the S. L. P., when one of his satellites, a very excitable German, cut short all further attempts at conversation with an endless tirade in which now and again I would catch something about "hell" and "unity."

J. R. P.

Sheboygan, April 20.

Election Frauds By Kangaroo.

To THE PEOPLE.—Saturday, April 17 we had a general meeting of Branch 88, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, at which meeting the vote on National offices was to be taken. When, in company with another comrade, I arrived at the hall, the ballots were just being handed out. Looking closely at mine I discovered that in front of every Kangaroo name a cross had been made with ink. I demanded to know what this meant and the Financial Secretary said that I must have got hold of some of his ballots. Comrade Leibing then moved that all the "crucified" ballots be collected and this motion was carried but some refused to give them up again.

This looks as tho' Kangaroodom was getting desperate.

ARGUS.

Utica, April 28, 1901.

In Memoriam, Joseph W. McGlothlin.

To THE PEOPLE.—It is with sadness that Section Jacksonville, Ill., has to announce the death of our esteemed Comrade, Joseph W. McGlothlin, which occurred Saturday, April 20, of a complication of diseases, in his thirty-fourth year.

Through the workings of the capitalist system our comrade's occupation was a varied one. Being a devoted husband and a loving father, when denied the right to work at one thing he sought another. For the last four years he had been employed as a cutter in a clothing establishment, where he worked, up to Saturday noon, April 13th.

By his death a wife and three small children are left to mourn his loss and inherit "a proletarian legacy," i. e., the right to struggle for an existence and be exploited, through no fault of the father and husband, who was a wealth producer from boyhood.

This misfortune removes from the S. L. P. and Section Jacksonville one who was in the harness for about two years. Very few sections ever had a more faithful or valiant member. A little over two years ago, he, then a Prohibitionist, challenged Section Jacksonville to a debate, affirming that intemperance was the cause of poverty and Prohibition the remedy. The challenge was accepted with the result that Prohibitionism was defeated, and its exponent grasped the cable of the Labor Movement.

After attending our meetings and reading our literature, he thrust Prohibitionism aside, and joined the S. L. P. The duties (financial and otherwise) of the militant were always cheerfully borne by him. He was our financial secretary and candidate for Alderman at the time of his fatal illness, also the Party's first Congressional candidate in this (the 16th, Illinois) district. He was a close student and a deep thinker, with firm convictions of right and wrong, and the courage to back them in public or in private, and an orator of no mean ability, with activity as his watchword.

During the last Presidential election he was the pioneer in carrying on an aggressive agitation in this and adjoining counties.

He participated in the city campaign up to the time he took to his deathbed.

On Saturday, the 13th, inst., in the afternoon, he passed our Municipal Programs from house to house, and at night spoke to a fair-sized audience on the public square, and answered several questions put to him by a Social Democrat in a very satisfactory manner.

When trimming a freak or fakir, "Mack," as we called him, was in his glory. This was notably so last fall when he had a joint discussion with the Prohibition candidate for Governor. In demonstrating that self-interest was the motive to action, and governed the minds of men consciously or unconsciously, he said: "Should a Prohibition landlord have a building suitable for a saloon, he would rent it for that purpose, for a good rent, and on election day he would vote for his saloon rent, Prohibition and religious protestations to the contrary, notwithstanding." Before five minutes of his thirty was taken up he had hit the chairman so hard that he (the cairman) demurred at "Socialism being talked at a Prohibition meeting."

Sunday morning, April 14, he as at headquarters making arrangements to speak Monday—the eve of the election—at the junction where some 300 railroad employes would be, waiting for the pay train. That afternoon he was taken sick and Monday he sent us word to have the program carried out and he would be present, if able to do so, and hold the Arm and Hammer on high and challenge any one to a debate. His activity in the Movement brought him in contact with a great many people who remember him as "the Socialist agitator."

While his sad demise in isolation and desolation is much regretted by all who knew him, his work still lives and he will be cherished in remembrance by all comrades and sympathisers of the S. L. P. as a sturdy clean-cut, uncompromising fighter for the emancipation of the working class; as a man who never flinched to discipline or be disciplined.

On Wednesday, the doctor pronounced his case a contagious disease, and he lingered till Saturday afternoon, when he died. and a few hours later was buried in darkness. So no funeral ceremony was possible.

To.day, one week later, we went out and put decorations on his grave in the shape of an evergreen wreath encircling a beautiful red "S. L. P." with appropriate remarks by Comrade D. T. Heimlich, and Albert Renner, the latter a shopmate of the late comrade; also the red ribbons were deposited on his grave by each comrade with quite a crowd present, while just across the street on their front porch the bereaved family viewed the ceremony, while still in quarantine.

THE COMMITTEE.

Jacksonville, Ill., April 30.

Miners, West and ar West.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The enclosed received by the Illionis State Committee was found of such interest as to forward it to you for publication.

JOHN HELLGREN.

Chicago, Ill., April 30.

[Enclosure.]

Marissa, St. Clair County, Ill.,
April 15, 1901.

Mr. John Hellgren:

Dear Comrade—I received to-day your letter which was addressed to Chatham, and I will now endeavor to answer it; a task which affords me great pleasure. From a financial point of view, I did not care to sell my labor power to the Virden Coal Company, because, as you know, some coal-mines are much better and safer than others, and as Comrade Malson and I have worked in over a hundred mines, we know a good one when we see it.

I will give you a description of this town, which is a wage-slave town, of which there are several on the Illinois Central. Prior to 1894 the miners in Southern Illinois were not organized at all. When in that year the miners' strike occurred, they organized into that union which we call the "Organized Scabbery." Then McKinley and his abnormal conditions came along and economic conditions became better: they used to get 28 or 29 cents per ton, whereas now they get 49 cents. Marissa has 400 miners and six mines. None of these six is a very large producer, but there are two large seams of coal here, of which the lower one is yet undeveloped. The wage-slaves here are so prosperous that there are twenty-five houses contracted for, and nearly all of them belong to mine-slaves. You can readily see that under such conditions we can only reach the thinking men here, so we can not expect much numerical strength in these localities.

Comrade Malson and I came east for a rest. For about two years before coming here, we were active in Colorado, especially in Boulder County. There we fought so hard that on the day after election we were notified at the mine that our services would be no longer needed.

I had almost forgotten to give my opinion about our craft in Illinois and the West. The very nature of our vocation equips men for the revolutionary movement. In the West the miners have demonstrated their revolutionary spirit in every strike, but they have been misled by the Western Trade and Labor Union. This organization seems good to a workingman who is not class-conscious, but it is every bit as corrupt as the U. M. W. The Western miner gets more experience than Eastern men, by travel. I stopped off at Virden to see the place where seventeen of my class fell, murdered by the assassins of Capitalism. This crime has a distinct value, because we can point to it, and show the worker here that a class hatred and a class struggle DO exist, and that profits are more sacred to the capitalist class than human life. But, Oh! what feelings are aroused by visiting these historic places; by visiting the loved ones of the murdered men, and finding them still in the cess-pool of ignorance, and still voting to perpetuate like outrages. Although the miners do not like us to get after Mitchell and his gang or robbers, still when we prove to them that a class struggle exists, and if some cock-roach or capitalist runs up against the Buzz-saw and gets knocked out, they howl with joy. There are so few Socialists in Chatham that they are curiosities.

I will close, hoping that I have given you some knowledge of the mine-slaves, which will hasten the day of our emancipation.

Yours for economic freedom,
PHILIP VEAL.

A Card From Mr. Stokes.

To THE PEOPLE.—In last Saturday morning's edition of the DAILY PEOPLE there appeared an article stating that the firm of Jenkins & McCowan, No. 30 Greenwich avenue, had attempted to reduce the wages of the members of the Franklin Association of Pressmen Assistants. As President of the Franklin Association I wish to deny that any such attempt was made, as none but the most amicable feeling ever existed between this firm and the Franklin Association. I also wish to state that the DAILY PEOPLE, having published the communication of Saturday last in good faith I make this statement in justice to the firm of Jenkins & McCowan, the DAILY PEOPLE and the Franklin Association.

Yours respectfully,
WALTER STOKES.
Pres. Franklin Association.

New York, May 2.

[Upon investigation in this office it appeared that the report referred to in the above letter came from the office of the Franklin Ass'n itself. Mr. Walter Stokes ought to know, however. Accordingly, his statement is hereby published. Incidentally, let Mr. Stokes be complimented upon having found a short-cut to the liberation of the workers in his trade. Seeing that "none but the most amicable relations" exist between the men of his organization and their employer, his organization must have solved for istelf the problem of the Labor Question, which is planted on the undeniable principle that not only does the capitalist rob the worker of the lion's share of the latter's product, but that the plunder grows and is bound to grow, and the worker must, in consequence, find his nose ground ever flatter against the capitalist grind-stone. Now, then, "amicable relations" cannot exist between the grinder and the ground. Seeing, however, that according to Mr. Stokes, "none but the most amicable relations" exist between his organization and the firm in question, he must have solved the Labor Question. Why does Mr. Stokes keep the secret of how he did it? Why don't he take the rest of the workers into his confidence? Why don't he initiate them in the trick of enabling the sheep to maintain "none but the most amicable relations" with the wolf?—Ed. THE PEOPLE.]

Mr. Coeble of the I. A. of M. Pitchforked.

To THE PEOPLE—A communication was received April 30 from Buffalo, stating that a certain F. Goeble, business agent of the International Association of Machinists, has "ample proof to show that the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance machinists of New York City have informed the machinist bosses that an open war existed between the I. A. of M. and the S. T. & L. A.," and that the latter would "immediately fill the shops if the I. A. of M. went out on strike."

Before going any further we will state that this accusation is a deliberate lie as well as many others. It would be worth the while for Mr. Goeble, as well as others of his calibre, to ascertain whether such damnable statements as the above mentioned are true or not. But like all of his stamp he is certainly afraid to admit the truth, and does all he possibly can to injure the growth of this bona fide labor organization. The I. A. of M. will evaporate, and, consequently, Mr. Goeble will find himself without a job. He further knows that at a mass-meeting of machinists in Arlington Hall one of the business agents of I. A. of M. asked George Warner, "the bluffer," that, as a Local of the S. T. & L. A. had been organized in Buffalo, whether it would not be advisable to recognize them, and that Warner's answer was: "No, fight the g—d d—d —— —— —— to a finish!" Knowing this it is no wonder that statements of this kind are made. He also knows that the arguments laid down by the I. A. of M. do not hold water, that being the reason why the members of the S. T. & L. A. are always sat upon at the I. A. of M. meetings. Mr. Goeble's statement is ridiculous when one looks at it right. If the I. A. of M. had been accused of it, it would to a certain extent be true. How about that wonderful agreement between them and the Metal Trades Association? And how about the I. A. of M. men that left a position in order to scab it in the United States Butter Extractor Company in Newark, N. J.? This is denied by the local organization of the I. A. of M., but we will, to show the truth, mention some of their names. Tobin, Voerner and Cooper. These men are known to be members of the I. A. of M., but there are more of them working there with the full knowledge of the organization. All the accusations that are hurled at the S. T. & L. A. can be proved to be false, and hurled back at the I. A. of M. and proven to be true.

The stand taken by the S. T. & L. A. machinists is not known to the rank and file of the I. A. of M. The officers of said organization are careful not to read any communications from us, as they know that to debate a question of the labor movement with us would mean death to the fakirs. We have a challenge out that has stood since the 19th of November, 1899, but although Mr. Goeble and others have had more than one year to study up the subject, the business agents have clearly shown that they are in the movement for what they can make out of it and not for the betterment of the working class.

When it comes to better the condition of the working class, the fakirs are generally in a rush to either catch a train or else go hiding in some ginmill. It takes the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. to make them run away, and the membership having such leaders are kept in ignorance.

The Iron and Metal Workers of the S. T. & L. A. will hold a mass-meeting on May 11, 1901, in Arlington Hall. All such as Goeble are requested to attend and forward their grievances there. But these gentry will surely be missing; the Arm and Hammer has given them too many hard knocks, and if they put in an appearance they will surely get more Call again, Mr. Goeble.

PRESS COMMITTEE,
L. A. 274, S. T. & L. A.

New York, May 3.

LETTER BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

"ARM," SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—What, in your opinion, militates against a Socialist's joining a secret fraternal or benefit society? Have you not some concrete case in mind which may not necessarily establish a rule? If what you have in mind is the "saving folly" by people who have little enough to put into their marrows, you would be right in condemning the joining of such societies. But it should not take a Socialist to perceive the folly of a process of saving that begins with undermining one's health and thereby lays up a store to swallow up one's savings.

C. C., NEW YORK.—The Kangaroos were allowed to ask questions at the Forker meeting. They did so ask, and they got answers too. Some of them asked four questions. The questions-asking and answering portion of the meeting took over an hour. Your Kang. informer lies, as usual.

T. O'S., CINCINNATI, O.—The Lyons Congress was called in France by the office-holding or Kangaroo or Dreyfusard Socialists under the pretext of unifying the Socialists of France. The Socialist Labor Party (Parti Ouvrier Francais) of France declined to be caught in any such capitalist trap.

F. B., NEW YORK.—It would not be wise to drop your two $10,000 cases against the "Volkszeitung" for criminal libel. Ten to one you are right that by the time the cases are decided, though that may be this year, there will be no "Volkszeitung" to collect damages from. You will not be worse off if you have stuck to your cases. Just stick. They will soon be reached on the calendar. If by some miracle the paper still is there you will get something, even if it can't pay the whole, and you can have the gratification of having contributed your direct share to the ripping up of that dirty nest.

H. Y., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The S. L. P. develops in the fire of circumstances. Opposition is the breath of its nostrils. If not pounded and banged and assailed its organization could never acquire that coherence and vigor necessary to accomplish its task when the day shall have come to storm the capitalist fort. The S. L. P. seeks not to corral a mob that can be scattered, it seeks to form and drill an army that will be irresistible.

J. G. S., ST. LOUIS, MO.—The paragraph in which you express your just indignation at what you justly call the "Kautsky snivel," and your applause at the straightforward stand taken by the S. L. P. in the matter, should be ample to answer your question. How, do you imagine the S. L. P. could have done this with its striking arm weighted down by the Kangaroo, especially the Timbooctoo Kangaroo?

F. F., TACOMA, WASH.—The gentlemen simply can't run away from their Armory record. And therein you find a graphic illustration of the difference between true and false charges. The more the Social Democrats repeat their charges against the S. L. P., all the quicker are the charges, being false, worn out; whereas, the more the S. L. P. repeats its charges against them, all the more powerful do the charges, being true, become, and all the wilder becomes the confusion of that gentry. Lies have short legs. In the race between Truth and Falsehood, Falsehood has no show.

J. H. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—But that Powderly anti-immigration activity is, besides funny, peculiarly instructive. Powderly was the head of the K. of L. At the outer veils of the Order hung a globe. This was to symbolize the solidarity of Labor. And now you see the one-time head of Order chasing immigrants, i. e., giving the lie to the symbol. It is not what a man preaches, but what he practices that denotes him truly.

"STUDENTS," LOS ANGELES, CAL.—"Abstract human labor" means labor in general; "concrete labor" means labor expended in a specific direction. All merchandise has in it this two-fold form of labor embodied in it.

D. S., BUTTE, MONT.—Funny, isn't it? that a Rev. Vail, who has all his life been dealing in the most ancient of ancient history should should all of a sudden refuse to consider the barely 3-year old Armory record of his party.

"H.— N.," MILWAUKEE, WIS.—We know not, and care not whether the S.L.P. will be THE party or not. This much, however is certain. If an other party will be necessary, then the birth, vigor and efficiency of that party will depend upon the good work put in now upon the only party that holds and lives up to, practices and preaches, the principles essential to the emancipation of the working class. As the lightning that goes up in the east is immediately seen in the west, so also, should the necessity for such an other party rise above the horizon, that necessity will find none to dispute it. Until such time, however, the present scanning of the horizon for the new party can have only the effect to promote the individualistic conceit of petty minds, each of whom will try to set up his party in the gambler's hope that it may chance to be the right future one. Work in the living present.

E. B., DETROIT, MICH.—1. The Physiocrats were the old-time economists who considered the land only, i. e., nature as the sole means of production, or economic factor. Hence the name, in which the word nature figures. The Physiocrats were the original single taxers.

2. The single tax movement in this country was at its height in '87. What its exact vote was is hard to say, if the whole country had been polled. Probably, freed from all McGlynn disturbing and perturbing elements, it may have been 100,000 strong.

W. P. D., FITCHBURG, MASS.—The shallower a man is, the more exclusively does his raiment consist in impertinence. These beings may, at times, be irritating as flies. But remember: if you want the pleasures of summer, you must be ready for the nuisance of the fly: so likewise, the thawing of these fly-beings is a symptom of the approach of the summer of S. L. P. success.

D. C., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Forget it! The pure and simple Union is a skeleton that begets no offspring.

F. A. W., LYNN, MASS.—1. The Armory Builder has been nick-named "Weeping Jeems" because of his habit of courting the sympathy of his audiences, especially when hard pressed by an S. L. P. man, by affecting great physical distress, accompanied with tears.

2. The name adopted by the Kangaroo weekly of this city is not appropriate. It can not be said to "work the workers." It would like to; but it can't; they are onto it. The thing died abornin.'

3. When the Party wins its case against the "Volkszeitung," the Party will be entitled to the damages it suffered by "The Bogus." But in all likelihood there will be no "Volkszeitung" by that time to get damages from.

4. The placing of the "Volkszeitung" in the hands of its rightful owners, the Party, will be the result of special proceedings.

"Z," KANSAS, CITY, MO.—Oh, yes! We are aware of the "books" (God help the mark!) perpetrated by Prof. Green Goods, sometimes called George Gunton. But YOU don't seem to be aware that the gentleman is the Great Pontiff of Fraudulent Statistics.

L. M., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—An answer worth giving upon the two questions would require an extensive statistical study. For that reason they have not yet been given. But your letter remains on file.

F. F. H., SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—If it were that, there might be some relief to the dull monotony of the Labor skate's corruption. But it is not that that guides him. He has no real ambition. He is a cynic. He does not seek to be what you so neatly say "if but a fly on the fifth wheel of Government," so that he may have some glory. Not he. Poltroonery, the poltroonery of the sow in quest of garbage, is his characteristic. He may know nothing of the laws of physics. Intuitively, however, his sow soul knows that the club of power is felt less heavily by him who is close to those who wield it. He therefore tries to get as close as he can to the capitalists, not in search of glory, but in search of surcease of blows for his wretched carcass.

I. B., COLUMBUS, O.—The instance you quote is no evidence that the capitalist dislikes the pure and simple Union. What it is an evidence of is that the rank and file can not be eternally fakired. If the rank and file could, the capitalist would be safe. But do what the fakir will, the rank and file, by an unconscious process of horse-sense, is bound to break out into periodical rebellion against capitalist interests. What the capitalist then swears at and fumes against is, not pure and simpledom, but the little germ of Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance that, however stunted, is bound to be found in all organizations of workingmen.

J. R. B., BOSTON, MASS.—Have not the remotest idea whatever became of Wayland's plan to bestow himself upon some "appreciative and rising" town.

T. H., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—As you have dropped the bad habit of writing on both sides of the paper, and one side down, the other up, suppose you take another step. Drop the bad habit of starting almost all your words with capitals. Keep the capitals for proper names only. There are exceptions to this rule. But take hold of the rule; the exceptions will be easily learned. It is very irksome to correct copy where almost every word is capitalized. Then also don't write so close. Leave space between word and word.

W. J. L., JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—That "Southern Labor News" is one of those sporadic Social Democratic papers that spring up and vanish. Its Editor is the Kangaroo you have in mind.

I. R., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Debates undertaken by individuals, upon their individual responsibility and of their individual motion, will have to fly upon their own wings.

F. H., PLYMOUTH, MICH.—Class-consciousness implies the knowledge of one's economic class interests, and the pursuing of these. For instance:

1. A Hanna is class conscious, being an upper capitalist, when he seeks to "extend the markets" of the country: that will enable him to sell his goods and realize, on the unpaid labor crystallized therein.

2. A small groceryman is class conscious when he is up in arms against the taxes on, say, his Bermuda potatoes and Egyptian onions: the lower the taxes the larger the margin of profits.

3. As to the workingman. The term class consciousness is generally applied to him. What are his economic interests? To have the full share of the fruits of his labor. Can he get that? No! Why not? Because he does not own the machinery of production. So then, his economic class interests are to put himself, his class, in possession of the machinery of production. Consequently, a class conscious workingman is not caught in the tangle of taxation, Glasgow municipelization, etc., etc.: he knows that all that affects the question of his getting possession of the tools of production as little as a mustard plaster will raise a blister on a wooden leg. He hews close to the line: the unconditional surrnder of the capitalist class.

TO COMRADES IN WESTFIELD, MASS.—Curiosity is manifested here about one Dan Harris, a notorious character among the Organized Scabbery of the International Cigarmakers, who, it turns out, does not vote. Some say he may not vote. It is said he "figured" in your town some time ago. Do you remember in what capacity he "figured?" Let's know.

Dependent Children in State Institutions

The Kings County Committee of the State Charities Aid Association held its special meeting Friday evening at the Barnard Club house, 132 Remsen street. Brooklyn "high society" was well represented at the meeting. Homer Folks, secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, spoke of the placing out work and showed pictures of some of the homeless children that had been placed in Christian families, showing also photographs of some of the homes.

He said:

"There are more than 35,000 dependent children in institutions in New York State, almost as large a number as are in the children's institutions of all the other States in the Union. While many of these children have worthy parents who are temporarily destitute and will be able in time to resume the care and support of their children, there are more than 3,000 orphans among the number and also very many others who have been deserted by their parents, or whose parents and relatives are so degraded as to be unfit to care for them. It is from this class of friendless children, that the State Charities Aid Association, in co-operation with its county committees selects children to place in good homes where they will be received as members of the family.

"The Placing Out Agency at the central office of the association sent its first child to a home August 3, 1898, and since that time over 132 children have been placed in carefully selected free family homes."

How They Are Abolishing Them.

Below is a copy of a circular that is authentic. It gives a hard blow to those who contend that the recent railroad consolidations will not affect employees:

"PLANT SYSTEM OF RAILWAYS.

"Passenger Traffic Department.

"Savannah, Ga., May 1st, 1901.
(Circular No. 4769.)

"To Agents and Connections:

"Effective June 1st, 1901, the position of Western Passenger Agent, at Chicago, will be abolished.

"All communications regarding passenger business in the northwestern territory should be addressed to this office.

"B. W. WRENN,
"Passenger Traffic Manager."

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting of May 3, held at headquarters, 2-6 New Reade street. Rudolph Katz in the chair. Minutes of last meeting were adopted with correction of an error which had made action relative to inquiry of Section Dayton appear the reverse of what it had been.

The financial report for week ending April 27 showed receipts $51.39; expenditures, $35.53.

The sub-committee on drafting answer to invitation of the Social Democracy (Chicago) reported that some amplifications will yet be made and that answer will be ready at next meeting.

The following communication was received from Section New York:

"To the Members of the National Executive Committee:—

"Comrades—Thomas A. Hickey who was expelled from the Socialist Labor Party, sent a letter to the City Executive Committee of the above Section stating, that he will appeal to a General Vote of the Section, against the decision of the General Committee, and asking for 'copies of the charges and all evidence upon which he was expelled, so that he may be able to prepare his case.

"After a thorough discussion of the matter by the City Executive Committee, it was decided to recommend to the General Committe: 'That in view of the fact that Hickey had twice ignored the summonses of the Grievance Committee to appear in reference to his case, he has thereby waived all rights of membership.'

"The City Executive Committee based its recommendation upon the following grounds:

"'1. The decision reached by the General Committee in expelling Hickey was based on the evidence given by Comrade Julian Pierce (the plaintiff), and his witnesses—he (Hickey) having ignored the summonses of the Grievance Committee thereby refusing to answer the charges against him and state his case before the proper committee duly elected for that purpose.

"'2. That he asks to be enabled to present his case on his appeal to the General Vote. This would submit to the General Vote matters that were not before the Grievance Committee or General Committee. A General Vote passes judgment on the action of this General Committee, and there can be no General Vote on an appeal, on matters that this body did not have before it. To allow Hickey to take a General Vote on HIS presentation of HIS case is therefore obviously wrong. The anomaly of the situation lies in a state of things that has never before occurred. Other members of the Party have heretofore ignored the summonses of the Party to appear before the Grievance Committee, and have thereby placing themselves outside of the Party, but they never, after doing that, laid any claim to any membership rights, and the matter ended there. But in this case we have a Party member ignoring the summonses of the Party to appear before the Grievance Committee, thereby waiving his rights of membership, and then turning around and claiming such rights by asking for a General Vote on his case; and he goes even further: he does not ask for a General Vote on the testimony and arguments that were before the Grievance Committee and General Committee, but he demands a General vote on the case that HE IS TO PREPARE.'

"This recommendation and the aforesaid arguments of the C. E. C. were laid before the General Committee at its meeting on April 27, 1901, and it was unanimously decided to indorse the same and refer the question to the National Executive Committee for a ruling as to the correctness of the Section's attitude.

"For the General Committee of Section New York, S. L. P.

"L. ABELSON, Organizer."

Upon this request, the N. E. C. ruled as follows: No member of the party can appeal from a decision of his Section, or from a decision of its delegated central body, if such member has refused to appear before the Grievance Committee of the Section to stand trial.

Section Houston, Tex., chartered last meeting, reported the formation of an American branch with 32 members.

J. W. Martin, of Section Denver, Colo., asked for an opinion of the N. E. C. on this proposition: "If four of the seven members of a State Executive Committee sit on an appeal and vote 3 to 1, is not the decision arrived at, an action of a minority of the commitee?" Secretary instructed to reply that, if a legal quorum of a body meets in session regularly and properly called, the action taken is the action of that body regardless how the vote stands.

Section Cincinnati reported on strike of cloak makers: also that report sent to DAILY PEOPLE had not been published. Secretary reported that such report was published on April 24 and that he had sent clipping to Cincinnati upon receipt of letter.

Organizer John R. Pepin sent report on his work in Wisconsin.

Chicago reported having diligently distributed the issue of THE PEOPLE containing the speech of Max Forker.

The disturbances in Section San Francisco was then taken up. In connection therewith, communications were at hand (1) from the California State Executive Committee; (2) from Section San Francisco, and (3) from G. C. Wright.

The letter of the State Executive Committee demanded the suspension and reorganization of Section San Francisco on the ground of insubordination consisting in failure to amend its by-laws in conformity with the National Party Constitution, refusal to submit A. C. McGinty's appeal to a general vote of the Section and refusal to admit N. L. Griest on transfer.

The letter of Section San Francisco encloses a copy of their by-laws, announces that upon the reversal of the Section's decision in the McGinty case by the State Executive Committee, they at once notified the said McGinty of his reinstatement and they also decided to accept the card of N. L. Griest as demanded by the N. E. C. The Section is also considering abolition of General Committee form of organization.

The letter of G. C. Wright encloses a set of by-laws under which Section San Francisco had been working prior to January 1 and alleges that a number of members had been expelled from the Section without proper trial, failing to notify the accused and refusing to permit two of the accused, who happened to be at a meeting, to remain in the hall while under charges.

The by-laws under which Section San Francisco practically has been working since January 1, were then taken up and examined. It was found that the General Committee of the Section has never been properly formed and never had a constitutional existence. The most glaring defects may be summed up as follows:

(1) The by-laws fail to fix a definite basis of representation to the General Committee; instead they fix, definitely, the size of said committee. Inasmuch as a General Committee in order to be constitutional, must be a delegate body, the growth or decline of the membership in the branches that send the delegates, makes of it a body that must reflect the numerical strength of the Section's membership. To be representative, each delegate must represent a given number of members, said number to be expressly fixed by the by-laws.

(2) The by-laws provide for the filling of vacancies by the General Committee itself, instead of ordering the branches to send other delegates in the place of such as may have created a vacancy for any cause whatever.

(3) The by-laws provide for resignations from the General Committee upon which the said committee is to act and fill the vacancy, whereas a delegate can only resign to his constituents, that is to say to the branch he represents in the General Committee.

4. The by-laws provide for the suspension of members of the General Committee who are under charges, pending the investigation of such charges, in plain violation of Section 2 of Article XI of the national party constitution.

5. The by-laws provide for the trial of charges in a manner indicating circumvention of the plain and explicit stipulations of the national party constitution, limiting the right to prefer charges to branches and committees and thus denying such right to individual members and placing the trial of such charges in the hands of a committee clearly disqualified under the constitution by its very designation.

For all these reasons the N. E. C. concurs in the action of the State Executive Committee refusing to pass favorably upon the said by-laws and in so far as this alleged General Committee of Section San Francisco has acted in the capacity of a Section as provided in Article IV, Sections 1 and 2, such action is herewith declared null and void, the N. E. C. refusing to recognize as legal the expulsions of members recently reported.

The N. E. C. also finds that there is neither rhyme nor reason for a subdivided Section in San Fancisco in view of the present size of membership and that the creation of a General Committee is, therefore, not a necessity resulting from inability to transact the section's business properly in one body, but is purely artificial and, in the case of a General Committee such as S. F. had, a positive menace to the interests of the party.

In view of the expressed willingness of Section San Francisco to abide by the rules and regulations of the party, the request of the State Executive Committee asking for the suspension of the Section is denied, but Section S. F. is ordered to at once reinstate all members illegally expelled by a General Committee that had no power to act as the Section.

The course of late pursued by the Section gives color to the charge that there has been willful violation of the constitution and that the Section, or the General Committee rather, was fully aware of the unconstitutionality of its course and gave way only under pressure. Upon that feature of the case the N. E. C. desires to say that observance of the party's rules and regulations will be enforced regardless of consequences; a Section that willfully refuses to abide by the constitution of the party will have no choice but to part company with the S. L. P.

Communications were also received from Detroit, Indianapolis, Northport, St. Louis, Pittsburg and the Secretary instructed to reply.

T. Robert of San Francisco, formerly a member of Section S. F., prior to its suspension in 1900, sent a communication asking in the name of the members then suspended that the N. E. C. reinstate them. The letter sets forth that they had been forced into the position that led to the suspension of the section by the intrigues of Kingsley and that subsequent events, the treasonable conduct of Kingsley and his expulsion from the party by Section Seattle have shown that they had been right in their opposition to him and his methods. That not one of the men then placed outside of the party had Kangarooed but all had continued to work for the S. L. P.

The Secretary was instructed to reply, to define the powers of the N. E. C., and to take such steps as the situation may warrant. Adjourned.

JULIUS HAMMER,
Recording Secretary.

S. L. P. Supplies.

Constitutions, a neat 16-page booklet with stiff red cover, vest pocket size	70c. per 100
Application cards	40c. per 100
Dues cards	40c. per 100
Rubber stamp seals, regular size, with emblem (to order only)	67c. each

Address all orders with cash to Henry Kuhn, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York city, Box 1576. Avoid credit orders for they involve useless expense and trouble.

DAILY PEOPLE MONIES.

Received in answer to circular letter of DAILY PEOPLE Trustees, from April 1st to April 30th.

[These announcements will be published monthly.]

Section.	Amount.
San Francisco, Cal.	$6.00
San Jose, Cal.	3.00
San Pedro, Cal.	5.60
Olathe, Col.	4.00
Bridgeport, Conn.	3.00
Hartford, Conn.	7.50
Milford, Conn.	3.00
Rockville, Conn.	2.00
Chicago, Ill.	4.15
East St. Louis, Ill.	2.00
Louisville, Ky.	3.00
20th Ward Branch, Boston, Mass.	2.00
Cambridge, Mass.	1.50
Everett, Mass.	3.00
Fall River, Mass.	2.75
Lawrence, Mass.	7.00
Lynn, Mass.	5.00
Medford, Mass.	2.00
Somerville, Mass.	6.25
Detroit, Mich.	2.00
Winona, Minn.	5.00
Hudson County, N. J.:	
7th Ward Branch, Jersey City	9.00
Branch No. 1, Hoboken	2.03
Branch No. 2, Hoboken	84
Essex County, N. J.:	
Branch Bloomfield, 1	2.87
Section Union Co., N. J.:	
Branch Elizabeth	5.65
Branch Plainfield	2.40
Buffalo, N. Y.	60.44
Newburgh, N. Y.	2.00
Section New York:	
Assembly Districts—Manhattan.	
2d and 4th	50
6th and 10th	3.00
7th and 9th	4.00
8th	2.00
15th and 17th	1.50
16th	10.50
18th	7.50
20th	3.00
23d	6.25
25th	4.00
26th	4.75
28th	7.00
30th	10.50
32d and 33d	9.00
34th and 35th (Bronx)	16.60
Assembly Districts—Brooklyn.	
5th	3.75
6th	4.00
7th	15.00
10th	2.50
12th	1.55
13th and 14th	50
15th	1.25
16th, 17th and 18th	2.00
19th	3.25
20th	6.00
21st, Branch 1	3.55
21st, Branch 2	1.00
Scandinavian, Branch 1	15.00
Scandinavian, Branch 2, Brooklyn	1.00
Bohemian Branch	1.30
Excelsior Literary Society	10.00
Richmond County, N. Y.	2.00
Rochester, N. Y.	2.00
Schenectady, N. Y.	5.40
Troy, N. Y.	6.00
Cincinnati, Ohio	2.00
Homestead, Pa.	1.00
Philadelphia, Pa.	6.00
Reading, Pa.	2.00
Wickhaven, Pa.	1.00
San Antonio, Texas	5.25
Salt Lake City, Utah	2.00
Newport News, Va.	2.50
Richmond, Va.	3.00
Seattle, Wash.	9.40
Tacoma, Wash.	5.00
Milwaukee, Wis.	6.25

EDWARD DITTRICH,
Cashier.

HUGO VOGT,
Secretary Board of Trustees.

Daily People General Fund.

Section Cleveland, Ohio	8.00
Prog. Lith. Alliance 170, N. Y. City	5.00
Chas. Richardson, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Henry Chapin, Martinez, Ca.	3.00
John Pothast, Newton, N. Y.	.75
F. Kochendorfer, Albany, N. Y.	1.50
Section Schenectady, N. Y.	12.50
L. A. 337, Schenectady, N. Y.	7.50
Jos. Finkbohner, Phil., Pa	2.00
H. W. Rachel, Newark, N. J.	1.50
Section New York, sale of cigars	2.50
Section Blair Co., Pa., proceeds of ball	10.00
John Sweeney, Hoboken, N. J.	1.00
Mass. State Com.	.15
St. Paul, Minn.: Geo. F. Speettel, $2; Robt. Peterson, 50c.; E. Casperson, 25c.; J. Walker, 25c.; J. H. Smith, 50c.; C. Hansen, 50c.; T. Resards, 50c.; Sam Johnson, 50c.; H. Cicaneck, 50c.; A. W. M. Anderson, 50c.; Christine Jacobson, 25c.; Anton Nuss, 25c.; H. Carling, 50c.; F. Hyak, 50c.	7.50
Gottfr. Gustafson, Everett, Wash.	.25
John Kaufmann, N. Y. City	1.00
C. Ruben, N. Y. City	.50
A. Schade, Los Angeles, Cal	3.00
Jane A. Roulston, San Francisco, Cal	5.00
J. Butterworth, Paterson, N. J.	.54
Richmond, Va.: F. A. Hollins, 50c.; E. Pillsworth, 50c.	1.00
David Rop, London, Canad	.50
C. D. Laven, Kern City, Cal.	.50
New Haven, Conn.: Otto Ruckser, $2; F. Serrer, 50c.; I. Larson, 50c.; M. Stodel, 25c.	3.25
I. Bookman, Brooklyn, N. Y.	.50
Total	$79.94
Previously acknowledged	$15,788.23
Grand Total	$15,868.17

Note—In the last acknowledgements, two typographical errors crept in. One giving the contribution of Mrs. P. Friesema, Detroit, Mich., as $3; it should have been $5. The error being purely typographical, did not affect the total given and that total ($39.60) is correct.

The other error made the total previously acknowledged appear as $15,784.63, a mere transposition of figures, the correct version of which is $15,748.63.

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Sec'y Treas.,
Daily People Committee.

General Executive Board S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on Thursday evening, May 2, in the Daily People Building. Members present: Murphy, Wallberg, Ebert, Gilhaus, O'Rourke, and Brower. Absent: Katz. Comrade Gilhaus was elected chairman.

Communications:

One from L. A. 279, Cloakmakers, of Cincinnati, O., stating that the firm of Bishop, Sterne & Stein had locked out their employes on Monday, April 15, for refusing to work under the team system, and asking for indorsement and appealing for financial aid.

Action: Indorsement granted, and the secretary instructed to send out an appeal for financial assistance. (The Board has since been notified that on May 3, L. A. 279 Cloakmakers Union, decided to withdraw from the S. T. & L. A., and join the American Federation of Labor, and that this action was brought about by members of the Social Democratic party, the Kangaroos. Until the matter can be investigated all moneys should be sent to W. L. Brower, General Secretary, S. T. & L. A.

One from L. A. 339, Iron and Metal Workers, of Buffalo, N. Y., sating that Fred Goebel, business agent of the I. A. of M. had reported that the S. T. & L. A. of N. Y. City had informed the machinists' bosses that open war exists between the International Association of Machinists and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and should the I. A. of M. men go out on strike, the S. T. & L. A. would immediately fill the strikers' places.

Action: Secretary instructed to notify L. A. 339 that this statement is a damnable lie, and that at no time had members of the S. T. & L. A. ever taken the places of the men who went out on strike; but the same cannot be said of the members of the International Association of Machinists, for it is a well known fact that in the strike of the Alliance men in the U. S. Butter Extractor Co., of Newark, N. J., the International men filled the shop.

One from Charles Heine, of Baltimore, Md., applynig for membership at large.

Action: Application granted.

One from James de Vries applying for charter for a Mixed Alliance for San Francisco, Cal.

One from John Laffey, applying for charter for a Mixed Alliance for Newark, N. J.

One from L. A. 344, St. Louis, Mo., forwarding copy of their By-Laws.

Action: On motion same was indorsed.

One from L. A. 340, Blythedale, Pa., requesting that the proceedings of the Board be published in "Il Proletario."

Action: Secretary instructed to send reports to "Il Proletario."

Communications were also received from Seattle, Wash., Allegheny, Pa., Minneapolis, Minn., Boston, Mass., Lynn, Mass., Pittsburg, Pa., Los Angles, Cal., San Antonio, Texas, London, ne., Cleveland, O., Homestead, Pa., Peoria, Ill., Louisville, Ky., Houston, Tex., N. Y. City N. Y., Salem, Mass., Colorado Springs, Colo., Brooklyn, N. Y., Baltimore, Md., Newark, N. J., New Haven, Ct., Philadelphia, Pa., Providence, R. I., Fall River, Mass., Paterson, N. J., and Schenectady, N. Y., forwarding dues, asking general information, etc.

Charters were granted to Mixed Trade Alliance, Homestead, Pa., Mixed Trade Alliance, San Francisco, Cal., Mixed Trade Alliance, Newark, N. J.

W. L. BROWER,
Gen. Sec.

New York State Committee.

At the last regular meeting of the above State Committee W. H. Wherry presided. Reports were received about the work of the circuit. The Financial Secretary reported that the following contributions had been received for the Circuit Fund during the month of March:

Section	Am't.
Portchester	2.25
Utica	2.00
Gloversville	3.00
Troy	3.05
Albany	2.00
Rochester	2.00
Woodhaven	5.00
Danish agitation Club, Brooklyn	3.25
34th and 35th A. D's. N. Y.	1.00
13th A. D., N. Y.	.50
7th A. D., Brooklyn	1.00

For the first three months of the operation of the Middle Atlantic Circuit:

Receipts	$187.90
Expenses	281.18
Shortage	93.28

The Sections are urged to be more regular in supporting the Circuit plan.

A special meeting of the State Committee was held for the purpose of considering an appeal received from Thos. A. Hickey against his expulsion by the General Committee of the Section. A discussion arose as to the construction of those sections of the Constitution bearing upon appeals to State Committees. The majority of the Committee held that a member of a sub-divided Section could either appeal from the decision of a General Committee to a general vote of the membership of the Section or take his appeal directly to the State Committee. The minority held that the appeal must first be taken to the general vote of the Section and that an appeal to the State Committee is permissible only after the general vote has been had.

It was decided to refer the question to the National Executive for a decision.

HUGO VOGT, Secretary.

Collection at Cooper Union.

The Arrangement Committee of the May Day Conference, wish to announce that the amount realized from the collection taken up Wednesday night, at the Cooper Union May Day celebration, was $74.40.

Dalton's Dates in Penn'a.

Scranton and Vicinity.
Providence square, Wednesday, May 8
Jackson square, Thursday, May 9.
Hampton square, Friday May 10.
Dunmore Cors, Saturday, May 11.
South Side, Monday 13.
Dickson, Pa, Tuesday, May 14.
Friceburg, Wednesday, May 15.
Olyphant, Thursday, May 16.
Peckville, Friday, May 17.
Jessop, Saturday, May 18.
Scranton, Sunday, May 19.
Troop, Monday, May 20.
Scranton, cor. Alden and Pittston avenue, May 21.
Scranton—Washington and Hickory streets, May 22.
Taylor, Pa., Thursday, May 23.
Mooka, Pa., Friday, May 24.
Moosic, Pa. Saturday, May 25.
Avoca, Pa., Monday, May 27.
Duryea, Pa., Tuesday, May 28.
Pittston, Wednesday May 29.

Pepin's Dates In Minnesota.

Duluth, May 11.
Two Harbors, May 12, 13, 14.
Brainard, May 15, 16, 17 and 18.
Staples, May 19, 20, 21.
St Cloud, May 22, 23 24.
St. Paul, May 25, 26.
Stillwater, May 27, 28, 29.
Hudson, Wis., May 30, 31 and June 1.
Minneapolis, June 2.
Mankato, June 3, 4, 5.
Red Wing, June 6, 7, 8.
St. Paul, June 9.
Lake City, June 10, 11.
Wabasha, June 12, 13, 14.
Winona, June 15, 16.

S. L. P. Lectures In Dayton, Ohio.

Lectures will be delivered under the auspices of Section Dayton, S. L. P., at its hall, No. 34 Davies Building, as follows:

May 9th—"Capitalist Development" by Bertram Klopfer.

May 23rd—"Why Socialist Success is Dependent on the Class Struggle," by Harry Lukey.

May 30th—"The Intolerant Tactics of the Socialist Labor Party," by J. R. Fraser.

June 13th—"What Socialism is, and Its Assurance as the Coming Order of Society," by Henry J. Kastner.

Lectures begin promptly at 8 p. m. The audience is invited to ask questions on the subject of the lecture and on matters pertaining to Socialism and Socialist tactics generally. Admission free.

Workingmen and women are cordially invited to attend these lectures, which will be made interesting as well as instructive.

Pittsburg, Pa., Agitation.

The speakers and subjects for our next series of Sunday lectures, to be delivered at 15 Arlington avenue, Hill Top, S. S. Pittsbubg, are as follows:

May 12.—Wm. Adams. Subject: Machinery and the Working Class.

May 19.—Edward Messer. Subject: Decline of the Middle Class.

May 26.—Dr. A. Hunter. Subject: Physical Effect of Child Labor.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS.
Saturday, May 11th.

Thirty-fourth and Butler streets, Pittsburg.

Fifth avenue and Pride streets, Pittsburg.

Thirteenth and Carson streets, South Side, Pittsburg.

South Diamond and Federal streets, Allegheny.

Meetings start at 3 p. m. sharp.

These instructive lectures should be attended by the comrades and they should bring their friends with them.

AGITATION COMMITTEE.

Agitation In Lynn, Mass.

The agitation committee of Section Lynn have made arrangements for the following meetings.:

May 9, Market Square.

May 10, Federal Square.

May 11, headquarters, corner Munroe and Market streets.

On Monday, May 13th, election evening we will hold four meetings one each on Union Square, Blake street, Market Sq. and Federal Square.

Minneapolis Organization Fund.

The following amounts have been contributed in Minneapolis during April to the organization fund:

J. A. Waltz, 25c.; V. Erlandsen, 25c.; W. B. Hammond, 25.; L. A. Ferrin, 25c.; Thos. Russell, 25c.; Peter Farrell, 25c.; N. J. Hanson, 25c.; M. Hansen, 25c.; E. Constant, 25c.; John Schwalbach, 50c.; Mrs. J. Schwalbach, 25c.; J. W. Johnson, 25c.; P. Lindborne, 50c.; B. J. Wilkins, 25.; John Norby, 25c.; J. T. Kitching 25c.; M. O. Brain, 25c.; John Nelson, 75c.; N. H. Brown, 25 c.; A friend, 25c.; Charles Strom, 25c.; J. B. Hanson, 25c.; Louis Marget, 50c.; Fred Bergstrom, 25c. Total, $7.25, which sum is this day paid to the State Secretary.

W. B. HAMMOND,
Organizer.

A Holyoke Stalwart Gone.

After spending Sunday afternoon among a circle of friends at the Springdale Turn Hall, Henry L. Schroeder, apparently in the best of health, went to his home at 39 Vernon street, and while eating supper, suddenly collapsed and died instantly. Henry L. Schroeder, has been a landmark in Holyoke, for many years, having conducted a small cigar factory on Main street. He was Holyoke's pioneer Socialist and most steadfast supporter of the Socialist movement in Hamburg, Germany, when a young man, and unfalteringly supported it ever since.

He was a well informed man; noble-minded and generous to a fault. He had a host of friends who always esteemed and respected him because of his excellent qualities as a true man. He was about fifty-six years of age, and leaves a wife and three grown-up children.

Authorized Agents for The Weekly People.

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J. F. Sloan.
HARTFORD, CONN.:
Fred. Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor.
HAVERHILL, MASS.:
Michael T. Berry, 12 Arch street.
HOMESTEAD, PA.
James Lawry, 701 Amity street
HOUSTON, TEXAS.
John J. Loverde, Socialist Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.:
J. Burkhardt, 204 N. Noblt street.
JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.
Lewis Hoeckel, 426 No. Perry street.
JACKSONVILLE, ILL.:
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LAWRENCE, MASS.:
John Howard, 42 Lowell street.
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Emil Ittig, Room 8, Sheldon Block.
LOUISVILLE, KY.:
Thos. Sweeney, 1460 High street.
LOWELL, MASS.:
Robt Owen, 10 Arthur street.
LYNN, MASS.:
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McKEESPORT, PA.:
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MILFORD, CONN.
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MILWAUKEE, WIS.:
Rochus Babnick, 932 Sixth street.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Chas. A. Johnson, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue, S.
MONTREAL, CAN.
J. M. Couture, 793 Mount Royal avenue.
NEWARK, N. J.:
A. P. Wittel, 78 Springfield avenue.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.:
C. E. Patrick, 219 Washington street.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Chas. Sobey, 143 Ferry street.
NEW WHATCOM, WASH.
Wm. McCormick.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.:
Leon Lecoste, 2402 Customhouse street.
PASCOAG, R. I.
Gus Martin, Box 325.
PATERSON, N. J.:
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John C. Butterworth, 110 Albion avenue.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.:
Austin Boudreau, 40 Lucas street.
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.:
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Sam. Clark, 1304 Germantown avenue.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Wm. I. Marshall, 406 Rider avenue, Allegheny, Pa.
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PULLMAN, Ill.
R. J. Welch, 560 N. Fulton street.
PUEBLO, COLO.:
Nixon Elliott, 1025 Berkley avenue.
READING, PA.
Silas Hinkel, 1167 Cotton street.
REVERE, MASS.
O. Sullivan, 21 Payson, street.
RENSSELAER, N. Y.:
Henry Stasius, 18 Columbia street.
RICHMOND, VA.
J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings st.
RIVERSIDE, CAL.:
A. F. Seward, 355 E. 12th street.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.:
C. Luedecke, 326 St. Josephs avenue.
ROCKVILLE, CONN.
Herman Miller, 35 Vernon avenue.
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
Frank Leitner, 226 Wyoming St.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.:
Jos. H. Alfonso, 1021 Sutter street.
E. W. Carpenter, 51 3rd street.
SAN PERDO, CAL.
Alexander Muhlberg.
SAN JOSE, CAL.:
Jacob Zimmer.
ST. LOUIS, MO.:
John J. Ernst, 1823 So. 13th St.
H. M. Graber, 3653 Folsom avenue.
B. Duelle, 1412 Warren street.
SALEM, MASS.:
John White, American House, 23 Church street.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH:
Geo. F. Petersen, 54 So. West Temple street.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.:
E. F. Lake, 23 Third avenue. E. R. Markley.
SCRANTON, PA.:
Wm. Watkins, 234 N. Bromley avenue.
SEATTLE, WASH.:
Walter Walker, 1514 First avenue.
SLOAN, N. Y.:
N. Van Kerkvoorde.
SOMERVILLE, MASS.:
Jacob Loven, Somerville avenue.
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.:
Louis Hain, 26 Burbank street.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
F. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street.
STOCKTON, CAL.
J. B. Ferguson, 442 East Market street.
SUTERSVILLE, PA.
Cyril Sistek.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
E. Harris,
Room 14, Myers Block.
TAUNTON, MASS.
Max Boewe, 100 Weir street.
TACOMA, WASH.
W.A. Herron, room 6, Armory Block, cor. C and 15th streets.
TROY, N. Y.:
F. E. Passonno, 1004 Jacob street.
UNION HILL, N. J.:
Otto Becker, 348 Broadway.
UTICA, N. Y.
John Rapp, 23 Niagara avenue.
VANCOUVER, B. C.
R. Baker, 811 Seymour St
WATERBURY, CONN.
John Neubert, 39 Charles street.
WEST HAVEN, CONN.
Charles W. Peckham, Box 373.
WILKINSBURG, PA.:
Jas. A. McConnell.
WOBURN, MASS.
N. Peter Neilson, 35 Garfield avenue.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.:
Frank L. Fogarty, 265 Front street.
Peter Jacobson, 36 Woodworth street.
YONKERS, N. Y.,

D. A. 15, Pittsburg, Pa.

Pittsburg District Alliance, D. A. 15, will meet Sunday, May 12, 10.30 a. m. at 15 Arlington avenue, S. S. (Take Hill Top Car.) All delegates should be on hand as very important business will be transacted.

S. SCHULBERG,
Organizer, D.A. 15.

Section New York, General Committee

Regular meeting held Saturday, April 27, 8.30 p. m., at 2 to 6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Chairman, Max Rosenthal; vice chairman, Emil Miller.

Seven new members were admitted.

The Entertainment Committee reported the arrangement of an excursion on August 11, 1901, to Forest View Park on the Hudson, for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE and the ABENDBLATT; and that three barges have been chartered with a carrying capacity of 5,500 people.

O. Thiede and E. C. Schmidt declined their nomination as candidates for the New York State Committee and Max Rosenberg was nominated in their stead The nominees therefore are Max Rosenberg and Justus Ebert.

The City Executive Committee reported it had denied T. A. Hickey a copy of the charges against him and the Grievance Committee's report so as to prepare his case on appeal. The action of the Committee was indorsed and its action referred to the National Executive Committee for a ruling as to the correctness of its attitude. Adjournment followed.

A. C. KIHN, Sec'y.

May Day Celebration in Braddock, Pa.

The celebration of International Labor Day, the First of May, by Branches Braddock, East Pittsburg, and Homestead was a grand success from every point of view.

Financially there will be about $100 cleared. In numbers there were about 700 in attendance and the enthusiasm was practically unbounded.

If there is one thing more than another that Branch Braddock is proficient in, it is getting up an entertainment of any kind, and Section Allegheny County is proud of this local branch. Comrades Mura and Clever are a host in themselves, and their efforts are ably seconded by about a dozen of stalwart revolutionary Socialists, who are each and all terrors to the reactionary and kangarcoish.

Part of the money realized will go to the DAILY PEOPLE, part to the Dalton agitation fund, part to the Section and the three participating branches.

The summer campaign has begun and will be prosecuted with vigor known only to the militant Socialist.

Live the Socialist Republic!

THOMAS LAWRY.

Holyoke's May Day Celebration.

Section Holyoke Socialist Labor Party celebrated the First of May in befitting style by a public meeting at French Hall, with local comrades as speakers. A good crowd turned out to celebrate the International Day of Labor.

A "HARMONY" INVESTMENT.

Fallacy of Butte Miners Co-Partnership With Capital Scheme.

A news item appeared in the DAILY PEOPLE of Friday, May 3, in the Field of Labor that is interesting in view of the many schemes of "co-partnership" and "co-operation" between capital and labor that are now being advocated by both the capitalists and the labor misleaders The item in question reads:

TO PROMOTE "HARMONY."

BUTTE, Mont., May 2.—The Butte Miners' Union has invested $50,000 in the stock of the Amalgamated Copper Company. The investment is calculated to promote harmony between the miners and the company.

As a concrete illustration of the fallacy of "co-partnership" and "co-operation" of capital and labor the idea contained in this item is very good. The Amalgamated Copper Co. is capitalized at many millions of dollars and like all stock companies is controlled by a vote of the majority stock. It is a fact that has recenty provoked much discussion in financial circles, that the minority stockholders in all capitalist corporations are becoming nonentities, even the formal vestiges of power being taken from them. A poll of their shares is not taken and they receive dividends or not, as the majority stock decides.

This has gone so far according to such a thorough-paced capitalist paper as "The Evening Post," that even directors and executive officials have been ignored in pending "deals." This tendency found legal expression recently in the bill of Senator Carter, made a law by the legislature and executive of New Jersey, at the wish of the Billion Dollar Steel Trust, to change the necessary votes from a majority of the stockholders to two-thirds of a majority, thus concentrating the controlling power in the hands of still fewer men than ever before. In view of such tendencies, from which the Amalgamated Copper Co. is not exempt, what becomes of the investment that "is calculated to promote harmony?" What becomes of all those schemes that bring the worker closer to the employer in order that he may be fleeced all the closer? They become frauds and delusions, with the avowed aim of side-tracking the class-conscious aspirations of the working class, and of making that class still more than ever the victim of the capitalist class.